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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1879--- TWELVE PAGES.



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stock complete.
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86 STATE-ST., STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. Annual Stockholders' Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Sendering Company for the Election of Officers for the insuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in the Treasurer's Office, Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yarda, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1879, at 20 clock p. m. GEO. T. WILLIAMS, See'y and Treas. AUCTION SALES.

IN THE VALLEY.

Gen. Grant Departs for the **Glorious Yosemite** Region;

Stopping a Few Hours, on the Way, at Stock-

Where He Was Tendered a Reception and Dinner.

from the Enthusiastic Crowds, And for a Week Will Enjoy

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Works.

The Party at Last Cut Loose

Public Sentiment in Chicago as to Grant's Nomination and Election.

Views of Republicans, Democrats, and Former Greeley

The Objection to the "Third Term" us to Be Nearly Dead.

Men.

The Strongest Man Wanted to Beat the Confederates.

GRANT AT STOCKTON.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 30.—A Stockton dispatch says: Gen. Grant and party left Oaknd wharf at 8:30 this morning. The landing was covered with a dense mass of people. As the train moved off three cheers were given. The General occupied a special drawing-room car, and accompanying him were Mrs. Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., G. W. Dent, Gen. John F. Miller, wife, and daughter; Miss Flora Sharon, Miss Jennie Flood, and John Russell Young. Throngs of people were gathered at various way stations At Martinez a salute was fired, and near the depot the houses were decorated with the National colors. At Antioch school children were drawn up in lipe upon the depot platform, and waved their handkerchiefs as the train moved past. It srrived here at 19:40. The General was welcomed by Mayor Hyat and escorted along a line composed of military com-panies, the Stockton Fire Department, Union veterans, and veterans of the Mexican war, to a carriage drawn by four write horses. The pro-cession then formed and traversed the principal streets until the Court-House was reached, where there was a concourse of several thou-sand school girls dressed in white who saluted the visitors by waving 'kerchiefs and clapping their hands. After passing the procession in re-view the General was driven to the Yosemite

House, where he received the prominent citi AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE RECEPTION at the Yosemite House, the General retired to his apartments a few moments. At 4 o'clock the distinguished guest and his party entered the dining-room to partake of a collation offered by the leading citizens. After viands had been discussed, Gen. Grant, in reply to an address of

elcome by Mayor Hyat, said: GENTLEMEN: I am very much pleased to be back in your city ence more, which I have not seen in twenty-five years. I am very much seen in twenty-five years. I am very much obliged for the hearty reception at your hands, and will say that, though I have been here several times, I have never stayed so long before. When I was on the Coast before, I visited Stockton aix times, but this is the first time a roof ever sheltered me in your city. Among many gentlemen I met to-day was one who was sure he knew me at Knight's Ferry in 1849. While I would not dispute the gentlements. While I would not dispute the gentle-man's word, I was never on this side of the Rockies previous to 1853 I was only three times at Knight's Ferry in 1852 and 1854, and think some one must have been personating me there. [Loud laughter.] - However, I am glad to meet you to-day, and can never henceforth deny being in Stockton in 1879. Dr. G. A. Shurtleff and State Senator Hudson

spoke briefly, after which the company broke up. The General and party left at 7:20 for the Yosemite, via Madeira, which point they will reach after midnight, and, remaining in the sleeping-car during the night, start by stage directly after breakfast. A grand military ball was held this evening

in honor of Gen. Grant. THE THIRD TERM.

THE FEELING AMONG CHICAGOANS.
reporter yesterday wandered around pro A reporter yesterday wandered around pro-miscuously among politicians and business-men, Republicans and Democrata, officeholders and non-officeholders, to see what they thought about the chief political sensation of the day,— the approach of Gen. Grant, and the prospects of his nomination for the Presidency next year. The majority of the Democrats did not like to express themselves on the subject, but the Re-publicans spoke out generally with great free-dom. COL. DAVIS.

"So far as I am concerned," said Col. George R. Davis, member of Congress from the West Side, and a member of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee, "I have no candidate. I believe, however, that, if the momination were to take place to-morrow, Grant would be the nominee, and I don't see snything that is liable to transpire between now and the day of nomination that will decrease his strength. I don't look at the third-term idea as a great many do. Grant has been away—been out of office-four years. All the machinery of Government is in the hands of men who, to say the least, are not pushing him for the place, but, as I believe, are working for the interests of other parties. I believe the people of the country want Grant for President, and, if he is nominated, there is no question about his being elected. Mr. Washburne stands first-class, with a magnificent record behind him, and there are a great many people who believe that he is the easiest man to elect of all those who stand before the country to-day. After Grant, in fact, I regard him as the most probable nominee of the next convention."

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WILLIAM ALDRICH.

"So far as the third term is concerned," responded the Hon. William Aldrich, the South Side member, in answer to the reporter's interrogatory, "the intervention of a term since Grant was in office does away, I think, with all that objection. The great objection to a third term is that a President in office, and desiring a longer lease of political life, has the power, as President, to set up the pins for his own re-

PRICE FIVE CENTS

nomination. Grant having been out of office one intervening term, I think, so far as this part of the objection is concerned, that it is all moonshine. The present prospect is decidedly in favor of his nomination, and

there is no question about his election if he is nominated. Not a bit of question. There are

any quantity of men who were opposed to him in 1876 and who are most decidedly for him now. A good many Stalwarts in each party will support him beyond a peradventure."

J. V. LE MOYNE.
"I think," said the Hou. C. V. Le Moyne, ex-

member of Congress from the North Side by virtue of Democratic votes, "that the Demo-crats could make the strongest fight for prin-

crais could make the strongest nght for prin-diples against Grant of any man that the Re-publican party can nominate, for he is the representative of all that is backin the Repub-lican party. It was his maladministration that induced me to take an active part in the opposition. But so many Republicans voted

for him then that they will vote for him again. I am free to say I should be very much afraid

ne would be elected if nominated. Still, the

Democratic party would make a more creditable fight—there would be more principle in the fight—against him than against any other candidate the Republicans could put up. His Ad-

who were trading all the time. Hayes Administration has been very different. There has been a different tone—a better tone—among the Administration people and their employes than there was under Grant, and Hayes deserves tradit for it too. The Republicant take Grant

eredit for it, too. The Republicans take Grant up, not because he is a representative of

on account of his great availability. I suppose most Presidential candidates are taken for like

reasons, and I very much suspect the Demo-crats will follow the same rule in their selection

be very glad to see Grant nominated on one side, and some good, independent man who had free trade and the reform of the Civil Service

at heart nominated against him. I think it would be a contest that would be for the good

health of both political parties, and for the

people of this country. Material issues are of sufficient importance to en-

the statesmen. The cry of a Solid South is a cry gotten up for effect, and there is no sincerity in it. If the Convention was held to-day I think Grant would be nominated. I thought

the same a year ago. I don't see that the past

year has changed the complexion of things in the Republican party. I don't know any other

so entirely; and I am sorry to say that I am afraid that many of the disaffected Republicans

who were greatly dissatisfied with the party under his Administration are forgetting how bad

they then thought his Administration was."

FRANK GILBERT.

"Idon't think," said Assistant Treasurer Frank

dilbert, as he twirled a pair of coupon-entters in

one hand, "that any one man is necessary to the success of the party. I think that any man

who will command its respect, as a fair and

trustworthy representative of its principles, will probably carry every Northern State."

"Does the third-term idea starger you a

"I think that the objection to the third term

which existed when Gen. Grant was President

loes not apply to him now that he is simply a

"What I think of it is this," said United States Commissioner Hoyne, as he planted himself back in nis chair, and tilted it until he was in the most comfortable position imaginable: "If Grant is nominated by the Republicans, he will be objected to as the candidate of the machine politicians, and is likely to be defeated. If he is the nominate of a new inaependent party,—in other words, if he is the candidate of the masses of the people without respect to the old party affiliations,—he will probably win. The third-term idea goes against the grain, so far as I am concerned; but I might be for him, even with that against him. It would depend on who was running against him. Third term or no third term, he would be preferable to some others."

\*\*Y. B. STOCKBRIDGE,

of a candidate. I am afraid so." "By taking up Tilden, possibly?" "I don't know about that, I'm sure. I should he believed he would make a better President than ever, if that were possible. COMMISSION IN BRADLEY.

"Mr. Bradley, what do you think about the Grant boom!"

"Mr. Brailey, which to you are a format boom!"

"It is a big boom," replied the Democratic Commissioner from the West Side, "and it seems to be growing."

"Will Gen. Grant be the nominee of the Republican party at the next Convention?"

"It think he will: there doesn't seem to be anything to stop him. He can beat Shermans out of sight altogether. I think, though, that we don't want any more soldier-Presidents. It is well enough to have a soldier at the head of affairs in time of war, but it is neither necessary nor expedient to continue putting military men

affairs in time of war, but it is neither necessary nor expedient to continue putting military men in the Presidential chair. Beades, there are plenty of other statesmes who have not been soldiers, and I think they should take a man who has a good knowledge of finance and national politics generally."

"Sherman, for instance?"

"Yes. Sherman for that side and Tom Hendricks for ours."

"Why, what are you going to do about the old gentleman in New York?"

"Oh, he don't amount to anything at all. I am glad now we didn't get him in 1870, a scheming, conniving old ——. Why, the more I read about him the more disgusted I am."

CAPT. JOHN STEPHENS,

CAPT. JOHN STEPHENS,
Clerk of the Criminal Court, avowed himself
openly some time ago as a Washburee man, and
his predilections are still for the ex-Minister to
France. But Jack is essentially a Stalwart, and
the growing proportions of the boom have convinced him that in all probability he will have to
choose between Gen. Grant and a Democrat.
When it comes down to this, Stephens doesn't
hesitate a moment, and he expects to vote for
Gen. Grant in 1830. He thinks, however, that
Mr. Washburne souls make a very strong run,
and would be especially the favorit of tha
German element. CAPT. JOHN STEPHENS.

"I have the most intense admiration for Gen. Grant," said District-Attorney Leake, with admirable caution against committing himself if he knew it, "of any man in this world. I don't believe there is a purer patriot, a more able man, or a more distinguished citizen in the United states than Grant, and I have an affection for him that is almost unbounded and almost inexpressible. If he is nominated he will be elected. Whoever is nominated, I believe the Republicans are going to carry the country. I believe that the people of this country have had enough of the nonsense we have been having for the last two years in Congress, and especially during the last special session."

of the last Legislature, was encountered, with a client, in the halls of the Government Building, and gave up after this style:

"I am for Grant, first, because he is an available man for the party that I believe in. I am for him, in the second place, because I think he is as good a man as we can run to fill the place, if, indeed, not the best man. My principal reason for being for Grant is because I believe the people are for him. I was opposed to his having a third term following his second, but his retirement to private life was absolute. He made no political pretensions, and claimed no authority, although advanced to a position in which he might have demanded almost anything of the Administration that had placed him in power. He stands to-day, in my opinion, just as any other private citizen, with the qualifications which I have already stated."

EMERY A. STORRS.

"Has anything occurred to you, in connection ith the Grant poom, since you last took the ublic into your confidence?" inquired the reorter of Emery A. Storrs, the stalwartest of

the Stalwarts.

"It occurs to me now," replied the gently warming up to his favorit subject, "that lay's progress confirms the strength of Grant and furnishes additional testimony. does not apply to him now that he is simply a private citizen. He had nearly 100,000 men un-der him in one capacity or another before, and in this country there is, a good deal more to fear from combinations of civil officers than from a standing army, which is so small. If we were going to have anything in the line of the civil-service force."

"Which Grant doesn't now control."

"He has nothing of the kind now. Now there is a great deal of burrah for Grant based on gratitude and all that, together with an appreciation of the way he has deported himself abroad,—for he has conducted himself most admirably, reflecting credit upon the country of the error of the way he has deported himself abroad,—for he has conducted himself most admirably, reflecting credit upon the country cannot get along without him, but he has so much of solid history behind him that the mere fact that he is the Executive—his actual presence—goes very far towards therenforcement of law. The objections to the third term, or even to a second term, philosophically grow merely out of the dangers which might arise from the incumbent of the office using the power which his position gave him for a reciection. In this case, no such reason can prevail, for Gen. Grant is to charge a citizen, having no more official patronage than any other private citizen, having no more official patronage than any other private citizen, having no more official patronage than any other private citizen. In short. I believe that he will be nominated by the Republican Convention in 1889, and I believe that he will be elected beyond all question." were going to have anything in the nature of a coup d'etat, it would come in this country

President of the Kirby-Carpenter Lumber Company, and a Republican in politics, briefly remarked that he thought Grant should stick to his former conclusions and expressions; he had reached the highest pinnacle of fame, and should let well enough alone.

THE RAILBOAD MEN.

The reporter then talked with several of the prominent railroad managers. Most of them were rather reluctant to speak upon the subject, and would not express their views. Yet from what could be learned a majority of them would prefer some other good Republican who is in favor of the financial policy of the present Administration. Those spoken to like Grant well enough, and will vote for him against any candidate that the Democrats may nominate, but they are opposed to a third term, believing it to be a dangerous precedent. Mr. John Sherman would be preferred by most railroad managers, but some of them think he would not be strong enough to get elected, while there could be no doubt of Gen. Grant's election if nominated. The nearly unanimous opinion prevails among railroad men in this city that Grant will be the Republican standard-bearer next year, and, though some of them are opposed to his renomination by the Republicans, yet he will get the support of most of them. One of those spoken to—Mr. Thomas F. Withrow, General Solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—expressed himself most enthusiastically for Grant, and said that the entire railroad interest in the country and many who had heretofore voted the Democratic ticket would support Grant against Tilden or any other Democratic candidate.

PHIL HOYNE. abould let well enough alone.

JUDGE WALLAGE.

"The reception of Grant in California," said Judge Wallace, "is only in keeping with the performance all around the world."

"What does it indicate?"

"With the nobility and crowned heads abroad it meant respect for him and the country; but he would not have received the attentions he has except for the efforts made to keep the people here advised of his movements abroad, in order to enthuse them. It will be the same all over the country wherever he goes. I think the whole trip was designed with a view of running him for the Presidency in 1880. If he hadn't taken the trip, he would not have been received in California with such grandeur, or in such a staneous way. A halo surrounds him now."

Do you think he can be nominated."

"I es, and will be nominated, and elected, from the way things look new; but one can't tell what may happen between now and the Convention."

Convention."

"I think the reception indicates," said Elliott Anthony, "that the people have a proper appreciation of his services to the country, and desired to pay him due homage for what he had done toward saving the Nation. All classes wanted to do homage to the man who had been instrumental in consolidating this Nation and preserving it."

"Will the enthusiasm help him politically?"

"I think the people think that he would be the right man to place in power again to teach the people of the South that they have got to respect the verdict to put down secession. The idea that the War didn't mean anything is too ridiculous to be tolerated. Our neople have an idea in their heads now that if the result of the War don't mean anything we are ready to take steps to fight over again."

"Do you think Grant can get the nomination in 1880 if he wants it?"

"From the way things look now, nothing can prevent his nominated. The paltering policy of Hayes don't amount to anything, but it has demonstrated this: that when the people of the South are left to themselves they are destitute of all honor, sil manhood, all regard for law, order, and decency. They care for nothing except their own selfsh ends. They are nothing for the constitutional amendments. They have no regard whatever for the rights of the negro. Since the War they have shown that they were more abarbarous than a civilized people. A strong man is needed at the helm of the Government."

"Do you prefer Grant?"

"I have been favorably inclined toward Washburne, but from the bresent outlook I think Grant is the coming man."

"MAYOB HARRISON.

"I think the reception was a very brilliant affair," said Mayor Harrison, "if the newspaper was the s

EWERS.

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e will get the nomination. The very nom-nof Gen. Grant under the circumstances, t, would be an unfartunate one for the y. It is unfortunate to place one man in attitude before the people that any nation can take him up as their particular late. It would injure the tone of the

"I do you think he would be elected!"
"I do not, if the people are true to themlives. I have no objection to Gen. Grant permally. My relations with him have been of he most friendly character, and I like him; but don't think the people, if they are true to the most friendly character, and I like him; but don't think the people, if they are true to the most remainder of the people, if they are true to the most remainder of the people in the particle of the people it up a man who has no connection with rings, he is not the slave and tool of rings or corcreations, I believe the good sense of the people fill elect him, and not Gen. Grant."

"The reception," asid Willard Woodard, "ing dicates that Grant is a popular man."
"Will it have any effect upon bringing about his nomination next year?"
"Yes, because it will make all his friends hopeful and active."
"Do you think he will be nominated?"
"If the Convention were held to-day he would be, but it is nine month between now and the Convention. He has kept presty well for two years, and may keep longer."
"It nominated, could he be elected?"
"I am inclined to think so."
"Would his election be a benefit to the country?"

I have always been a one-term man. His re-election would be a reinstatement of the old order of things. And his surroundings are the most serious objection I have to him. His friends are booming for him now, and Grant always rewards his friends."

the Ludington, Wells & Van Schalek Lumber apany, and a representative man among the ago lumber merchants, as well as a stanch ablican, was not in favor of establishing the t-term precedent by nominating Gerat again. He had voted twice for him, he believed his Administration had been a sea, but he thought that the numination of Grant a third time would be an acknowless that the Republican carty had no

War veteran and a well-known lumber mer-tant who is associated with Col. Loomis, mply informed the scribe that he was in favor

rk of the County Board, told a story of how heard two old-time Democrats talking about boom. One declared that, though he had et voted a Republican ticket in his life, he eved he should have to vote for Grant in h. And he offered to bet a bottle of wine t the other one would do so, too, which ofwas declined as not being advantageous ugh. Mr. Filkins said that Chicago would upletely lay over San Francisco in the ovation en would be given to the traveled Ulysses. completely lay over San Francisco in the ovation which would be given to the traveled Ulyssea. He believed that the army reunion would be postponed to meet the convenience of the General, who cannot arrive here before Nov. 13. As to the political ontlook, Mr. Filkins believed that Gen. Grant would be nominated "with a whoop and a yell." Some delegate would rise a the Convention and shout the magic name, and the thing would be over.

"Why," said John Stillwell, who was ap-caled to in the absence of United States Mar-hal Hildrup, "Grant is nominated to-day-by opular feeling, I mean. It isn't by the poli-icians, either. His election is sure. The posi-tion of the last Congress, and the actions of reich it was guilty, have determined that ques-

But may not things change before the Con-

"But may not things change before the Conention meets?"

"Not in that respect. I don't think the
Democrats will have sense enough to so conduct
neinselves as to bring about a different kind of
celling towards them."

"How will the third-term idea work?"

"People have a natural objection to a third
erm. It is a departure from precedent—
rom the unwritten law. But the people will
ook to this man tirant as the only one who can
wring order out of this trouble. I was opposed
o a third term in the first place, but I think
hat Grant is the one man who can bring the
onservative element, the stalwarts, and the
ommercial world; about him. That is the
rhote secret of his success."

\*I think there is a large number of people in all country," said Mr. George Sherwood, "who see disposed to be very liberal towards the outh, and to shake hands, as Greeley said, cross the bloody chasm; but, after extending il possible courtesies to them, they have come sake cracking the whip over the whole country, at there are so few of them—they are but a seall certion of the nonulation—that a feeling small portion of the population—that a feeling has grown up in the North in favor of putting the ôld Cantáin again in command of the ship to fight the battle over again."

"Do you think he will get the nomination?"

"Do you think he will get the hommston?"
"It looks so now."
"Could he be elected?"
"I have not doubt of it."
"Would his election be a benefit?"
"I think if he were elected again it would have a tendency to keep those fellows in the Bouth quiet, and change the feelings of the men in the North who are playing toady to them."

JULIUS WAITS.

to the North who are playing toady to them."

"JULIUS WHITE.

"I don't think the reception at San Francisco," said Gen, White, "has any significance beyond the fact that it is substantially the feeling which seems to actuate the whole country. It is simply an illustration of popular sentiment toward him as a credit to the country, both at home and abroad."

"What are your views about a third term?"

"What are your views about a third term?"

"I think that bugbear has substantially disappeared. It is he ionger regarded with any dread, because the people have confidence in their ability to repress any improper ambition of any official."

"Do you think he can get the nomination if he wants it?"

"I-don't think there will be any other candidate before the Convention if he will accept."

"Would he be elected?"

"Would he be elected?"

"Would he be elected?"

"Some of them."

"I mean those who turned out to be bad."

"All Administrations have suffered from officials. It is impossible for a President to avoid making some bad selections,—men recamended to him by his friends."

"Wouldn't what occurred in the last two or three years of his second term go far toward defeating him?"

"On the contrary. I think Gen. Grant is the drougest man in the hearts of the American people to-day, North and South. The mistakes he made were such as any honest man inight make. He should not be held responsible beyond's reasonable care in the selection of his subordinates. He was dependent very largely on the advice of friends in making many appointments. If he made some mistakes, he did only what other Presidents have done. There is not the slightest evidence that I ever heard of that mirrhes him on account of any act of an official character."

"Do you favor a military man for President as against a civilian?"

"I favor any man who will insist upon the suforcement of the laws, whether he be a civilian or a military man. In the present condition of the country, I think Gwn. Grant is better able to preserve order and enforce the laws than any other man."

"Why?"

is we than any other man."

"Why?"

"Because the people believe he will enforce the laws. The moral effect of his character, his moderation and firmness, is such that the use of force will be unnecessary."

"The reception," said Gen. A. L. Chetlain, "clearly indicates Grant's popularity among the masses of the people."

"Bo you think he could be nominated for a third term!"

"If his greeting on the coast is a fair sample of what is to take place over the country, my impression is that he will be nominated by acclamation. But the demonstration out there is bardly a fair expression, because the Californians are a peculiar people, and, if they like a man, will rise up an masse."

"He could be elected!"

"Without doubt."

"Would his election be beneficial to the country!"

"I am hardly prepared to answer that. He made a very excellent President, and I believe tould gaste as good a one in the future as he is in the past."

dolid make as good a one in the rathere as he did if the past.

"Would the old set of men gather around him again?"

"He learned a great deal from his experience in his last term, and I believe would avoid what a great many people regard as rather against that Administration. I mean the prominent men around him that turned out badly."

MURRY NELSON.

"The reception," said Murry Ne'son, "indicates an increased enthusiasm on the subject of limit in this country."

"Has it any political significance?"

"Yes, I think it has, I don't know that Grapt means anything by it; but I think the people all think that it means increased popularity on his part and increased desire on their part that he should be a candidate."

Why not?"

"What does it indicate?"
"I am inclined to think that there is nothing political in it. It shows that the people are glad to have a hero, and glad to do honor to a worthy man. It indicates personal popularity, but ng as regards his can

"What do you think of a third term?"

"My opinion is that Grant ought not to be a candidate; not but what I like him, but I don't think he is the man for President in the present condition of affairs."

condition of affairs."

"Do you think he could be elected?"

"That is a poster hard question to answer, because the circumstances of the case are peculiar; yet I think so."

"Are you opposed to a third term?"

"Yes, because I don't think Grant is the best man to settle the questions of State-rights and finance. I think a civilian should have the place. I do not question his integrity; I think he is a thoroughly honese man; but he has a faculty of surrounding himself with some very bad men, and he would have to shoulder their unpopularity in a canvass,—be put on the defendance.

popularity in a canvass,—be put on the SIDNEY SMITH. How do you regard the California recep-

"It was a spoutaneous outpouring of the people, and shows Grant's popularity."
"What do you think of his candidacy?"
"It is too early to talk. If he ran next Tuesday he would be elected. He is a very strong man before the American people. If he had been President for only one term there could be no doubt about his re-election."
"Do you think he could be elected if nominated?" It was a spoutaneous outpouring of the peo

"Do you think he could be elected if nominated!"

"I can't tell. It is too early to predict. Seeling is liable to change. It is very clear that Grant has studiously avoided all positions where he would antagonize any one. He will not consent to run unless there seems to be a general public feeling,—not a feeling among certain interested politicians, but a sentiment among the people in favor of his running. I don't suppose the Confederates would be unanimous on him, but some in California seem to be his friends. There is certainly something very remarkable in his career. He has gone around the world, and neither said nor done a feelish thing that we have heard of. It would seem hardly possible for a man to go through as much as he has and not make some mistake, but he doesn't appear to have made any."

"Do you favor him for President!"

"As far as I am concerned, I am in favor of anybody that will be most likely to beat the Confederates. We must put them under. It will never do to let this Government go into their hands. It is only the list of October, and the Convention will not be held nutil June. It is impossible to tell what the feeling will be then. But if it continues as now, I think it will be difficult to prevent Grant's nomination by acclamation. However, I may be deceived about it. The strongest evidence to my mind of the feeling in California in favor of Grant—the personal recard the people have for himwas the fact that Kearney was afraid of his neck when among his own Band-Lot people. He dropped that efficy business very quickly. It is wonderful what a hold Grant has on the people. But, after all, it is the settled conviction that we are indebted to two or three men for the preservation of the Union,—Grant and Lincoln, and, in my judgment, Stanton. A Secretary of war, however, never gets any greatt. If Grant will more certainly carry the election than any other man, and thus defeat the effort which has well-nigh succeeded in putting the Confederates in possession of this Government, then I say run Gr this Government, then I say run Grant. Talk about the Democratic party.—all there is of it is the Confederates; the Northern tail is of no account. Let Tilden be elected; those fellows would control him."

"I think that the majority of the people of this country," said Jesse Spaiding, the prom-inent lumber-dealer and ex-Alderman of the Third Ward, "want Grant for the next Pressdent, and I think that, if he is nominated, he will certainly be elected. The objection to a third term, if any, is more than overcome by the fact that Grant has served two terms and goes into his that the community of the comm

third term, if he is nominated, with much more experience and knowledge of the position than when he went there the first time. He is now out of office, a private citizen, doesn't control the machinery, and the objection formerly urged against him doesn't apply. If he is nominated again, he is the nominee of the people and because the people want him, and not of the machine politicians. Take the stronger moneyed classes of the people of this country, who did object somewhat to the latter part of his last Administration, and you find that they now feel that Grant is just the man that is needed for President to answer those Southern fellows in the demands they made in our last Congress and elsewhere,—demands which mean, if answered in their favor, just as near ruin to this country as may be."

"I believe that the enthusiasm now being oused for Grant will last until the Presidential mpage. I don't regard it a third term if he louid consent to be a candidate and should be ected again, because another term has intermed. He would be like the Methodist reacher the having been set off more as

and barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, cloudy or cartly cloudy weather, southerly winds, estationary or higher temperature, lower barometer,

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

GRIGARO, Sept. 30. 6:83 a. m. 30, 118 65 73 6. 12 Pair. 11:18 a. m. 30, 118 65 73 6. 12 Pair. 11:18 a. m. 30, 104 78 48 8. W. 16 Pair. 2:00 p. m. 50, 043 82 46 8. W. 14 Clear. 2:03 p. m. 10, 085 81 48 8. W. 12 Clear. 9:00 p. m. 10, 085 81 48 8. W. 12 Clear. 9:00 p. m. 30, 088 77 55 8. W. 10 Cloud. 10:10 1

swered in their favor, just as near ruin to this country as may be."

"The reception," said ex-Mayor Heath, "is an indication of the gratitude of the people for what he has done. I don't think he would be foolish if he did. He has had all the honors that can be bestowed upon him, and could not possibly go through another term and occupy the place in the hearts of the people he now does. But I think talk of a third term is premature. The present enthusiasm will all die out before the Presidential campaign, and will do him more harm than good, because it will strouge the animostities of his enamies, who will stir up feeling against him. Another thing must be considered: Grant is a great man and a soldier, and his two Administrations were a success; but, to my mind, the straight out-and-out course of President Hayes has had a great deal to do with bringing about the present prosperous condition of the country, aithough he does not get a great deal of credit for it to-day. I believe the time will come, and that not far in the future, when Mr. Hayes will receive the gratitude of the people of this country. He has stood abuse heaped upon abuse without a murmur, and has gone straight forward in his course. If tien, Grant should be nominated in the Convention by acelamation, he might accept, and there is no doubt he would be elected, for there are enough old soldiers to awaken some enthusiasm for him at any time."

J. H. CLOUGH. Maximum, 83; minimum, 64. might accept, and there is no doubt he would be elected, for there are enough old soldiers to awaken some enthusiasm for him at any time."

J. H. CLOUGH.

"What is your opinion of the Grant boom?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter of Mr. J. H. Clough, as he passed his door on South Water street, and saw the ex-County Commissioner and Republican Stalwart comfortably seated inside. "Do you think there is anything of a political nature in the demonstration which the people of California are making?"

"I think," said Mr. Clough, "that there is considerable feeling being created for Grant as our next President. I have heard a good many Greeley men of late asying that they would yote for Grant. So far as I am opporemed, while I might have some prejudice against a third term,—why, for that matter, another term has intervened; and I don't know whether it could be called a third term,—and unless some nrominent, strong man could be put up, I don't know but what Grant would be the best man. I think he would be a safe man. While I was not a Grant man in the first place, I am satisfied that his Administration was a success, and he is the only man who could be put in and hold those fellows in the South in hand. He was necessful as a solder, and, not within ding there might be some criticism on the whisk-ky business,—that might perhaps have been mipped in the bud a trife sooner than it was; I don't know as it could,—yet it is not likely that anything of the kind would occur again. I am satisfied that Grant could be elected if he was nominated. The country has been wonderfully fortunate in coming out of the sylls of the was nominated. The country has been wonderfully fortunate in coming out of the sylls of the was nominated. The country has been wonderfully fortunate in coming out of the sylls of the was nominated. The country has been wonderfully fortunate in coming out of the sylls of the was nominated. The country has been wonderfully fortunate in coming out of the sylls of the was nominated. The country has been wonderfully fortuna

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES, NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Gen. Anson Stager, Norvin Green, George Prescott. George Walker, Tracy R. Edson, James R. Banker, Sam F. Barger, William M. Bliss, Augustus Schell, and Hamilton McK. Twombley, have been elected Directors of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company.

Directors of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company,

ERIR, Pa., Sept. 30.—Ellen Deering, an insane
inmate of the Almshouse, choked her infant
daughter to death to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.—W. D. Gallagher
was tried in the Circuit Coast to-day for managing and promoting a lottery, and after a thorough
investigation by the jury, was found not guilty.

PRILADRIPHIA, Sept. 30.—Coinage executed
at the United States Mint in this city for the
month ending to-day: Silver dollars, \$1,806,050;
minor coins, \$14,737.

Totupo, G., Sept. 30.—A considerable number of ax-prisoners have already arriven here to
stlend the grand reunion, which begins in this city
to-morrow. Among these are some from Texas
and from Wisconsin, and quite a number from
Pennsylvant. Gen. Northeats of West Virginia, is here. Among the notable arrivals is
Maj. Norse, formerly of the Fifteenth Illinois
Infantry. It is expected that the number present will reach up into thomsands.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Bept. 30.—Miss Fannie Delaphatne, daughter of Gen. George P. Delaplaine, was united in marriage to the Hon. W. K. Galloway, of flau Claire. She was a great favorit here, and her many friends wish her many years of welded bilss.

FOREIGN.

ain that if he should every old soldier wou

I would want Grant for our next President."
"But would you rather have him than Tilden,
or some weak or poor Democrat, and would you
give him your vote in preference?" queried the

"What do you think about the enthusiasm in California and the proposed reception here?" "I think the enthusiasm over Gen. Grant is spontaneous and lasting."

positions in statesmanship awhile longer, and give way to Grant this time, for he is a greater

give way to creat this time, for he is a greater man then they, are. He can have the nomina-tion if he wants it; there is no doubt of that. He has distinguished himself abroad, and has been a credit to our nation and a help to it all around. The people cannot help but feel grate-

JOEL D. HARVEY.

"If the Convention was to be held at the present time," said Joel D. Harvey, Collector of Internal Revenus for this district, "or within the next thirty days, the indications would seem to point to Grant's unanimous nomination. But there are several months yet before the Convention will be called, and public sentiment may change as to what will be for the best interests of the country to do, and the man, possibly, may not be in the mipds of the people that will then be considered before they nominate. I don't believe the third term business would have any influence on Grant's nomination. That objection is more imaginary than anything else. His experience would fit him to better discharge the duties of the office than a man who had never been

him to better discharge the duties of the office than a man who had never been there. My observation is that the furor for Grant comes from the people more than from the politicians. If he is nominated there is no description of the politicians.

business-men of the country, I think, are much in favor of John Sherman, and it isn't unlikely that, between now and the day of the Conven-tion, the nomination may take that direction."

COL. TRUMBULL.

"And what do you think of the Grant boom!" inquired the reporter of Ravenue-Agent Trumbuilt, who knows a thing or two about politics as well as about the proper way for collecting Uncle Sam's revenues.
"I think it's a good thing," replied the gentleman from Indiana. "Grant is the strongest man to-day before the American people. He has a greater hold upon the public heart, and if the people are heard in the next National Convention he will be nominated with a unanimity that I don't think any man has ever vet received. Irrespective of his personal wishes, I think he will be forced to accept the nomination, for in the next Convention the great sody of the people are to be more nearly represented, as I believe, than they ever have been before. It will not be in the hands of the politicians alone. If Grant is nominated he will be elected. I think he will poil the entire strength of the Republican party as a party, and that he will poll nearly, if not all, of the soldier vote that has drifted into Democracy or Greenbackism sincs the War. In short, he will be the strongest man that can be nominated."

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1-1 a. m.-Indica-

ly southerly, nearly stationary temperature and

For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly

cloudy weather, south to west winds, higher temperature, nearly stationary barometer. For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from south to west, stationary or lower temperature

rote for him."

Col. Swain is a fair representative of the miltery spirit of this community, being, besides
commander of the First Regiment I. N. G., the
Department Commander of the Grand Army of
the Republic, with rank of Major-General. England Face to Face with GEORGE L DUNLAP

was accosted as he was descending the stairs
leading to his office. A suppose I'm a Democrat. and he, or would be called one if I was
in politics. Personally, I am a Grant man.
That is, I believe he is a great man and a representative American citigen. He is a greater
man than he was in his second term, and I believe than he was in his first term. I can't say
I would want Grant for our dext President." the Anti-Rent Troubles.

There Is No Longer Room Doubt the Gravity of the Situation.

reporter.
"I would, most certainly, vote for Grant in preference to some poor, weak Democratic candidate; but I'm not in politics. You'd better see Perry Smith; he's the politician of our office." A State of Semi-Sedition Already Existing in Ireland.

Another Batch of Political Prison ers to Be Tried at St. "I think that the anthusiasm is deep and abiding. I don't believe it is any exansecence, to be swept away, and I don't think it is too premature to place Grant before the people as a possible candidate for President. I don't know whether he would accept, but if he is nominated enthusiasm could be wrought up at any time. I think he is the strongest man we could get."
"Do you think the demonstrations in California are spontaneous, or are they the work of politicians?"

"I think it is some of both. Of course the people feel grateful to Gen. Grant for what he has done for them, but the politicians are watching the movements closely and with great interest. There is a mixture of politics in the civil demonstrations. Of course the people are also grateful to old John Sherman, and Blatte is also a man that they think a great deal of, but I guess they will have to fill their present positions in statesmanship awaile longer, and they are the first time for he is a greater. Petersburg.

The Russian Asiatic Expedition to Suspend Operations for the Winter.

Very Critical State of Affairs Existing in Eastern Roumelia.

Some dies of the Booming Character of the English Grain the English Grain Markets.

GREAT BRITAIN. ANTI-RENT AGITATION.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Times' article on the ganizing effects of Parnell's policy says it would become really formidable only if it should

The Pall Ma'l Gazette concedes that "the com aints of the Irish tenant-farmers are mostly genuine; that they are for the moment unable to pay their rent, and they believe in their right to remain on the land in every event. They are fresh from the exhortations of the most popular politician in Ireland, Parnell, to stick to their omesteads at whatever consequence. If meral refusal to pay rent is followed by whole sale eviction, this again will almost certainly be followed by a series of agrarian murders: and unless the Irish Executive is prepare to support landlords by measures amounting i little less than the military occupation of large part of the country, the landlords wi have to choose between virtually conceding the tenants' claim to the right of tenure and giving

CIVIL WAR. The anti-rent agitation is only one among othe symptoms of the general unrest of Ireland. For the moment it is the most urgent, but even if the worst pinch of agrarian distress was re-lieved by a universal reduction of rent, there would still be much to disquiet us in the condition of the country. The enthusiasm by which Parnell's progress has been attended has infi-nitly weakened the hands of the more moderate Home-Rulers and emboldened the ultras, and among its first results was somewhat to pre-cipitate the proposal to assemble a national convention. The fate of that particular project is at present uncertain, but the aritation upon which the more violent section of Home-Rulers have entered will, in one shape or another, produce its inevitable result upon the party generally. The troublous prospect in Ireland is not really affected by the success or failure of any given scheme for arganizing a pressure up on the Government. The present temper of the Irish people and their leaders concerns as much more seriously than any particular proposal for its manifestation, and while this temper re-mains what it is—semi-seditions among the people and recklesly incendiary among the leaders—the situation must be a grave one, whether the convention ever meets or not. The old statute which prohibited such coi in Ireland has been repealed,31

The suspension of the Hamburg house of Wedstein is announced. It has involved that of Meyer, of Layos, with liabilities of 600,000 marks. Three Manchester houses are among the creditors. Advices from Vienna announce the suspension of Schild & Co., a large firm of drapers. Lia-

flities, 500,000 florins, Several Paris and Lyons houses are among the creditors.

Sisber & Jerabek, cotton merchants, of
Vienna, nave failed. Liabilities, 200,000 florins. This failure affects parties in Manchester and Liverpool. CAWADA BAILBOADS.

The Committee of Manchester shareholders of the Great Western Hallway of Canada have issued a circular stating that they are averse to the policy of the Directors, and that they have determined to continue the agitation in the hope of ultimately effecting a cessation of competition between the Great Western and the Grand Trunk Lines.

ROWING CHALLENGE.

The Sportsman sunceres that immediately after the Boyd-Higgins boat-race yesterday, Elliott challenged Bord to row for £200 a side. The offer was accepted.

The Inspector sent by the Privy Council to imspect the live-stock brought to Liverpool by the steamer Quebec, found no trace of foot and

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Mark Lane Expres says: The condition of the new grain has not improved to any appreciable extent. Thrash-ing has made but little progress, as most grain already secured is in an unit state, and some weeks must elapse before the offerings of new wheat will show any material increase. It is pretty generally admitted that the wheat crop the present year will be about 30 per cent below the average. The home requirements between now and next harrest may be expected to ab-sorb 16,000,000 or 17,000,000 quarters of foreign produce. Neither mangles nor ewedes can be average crops, and the turnip crop generally presents a wretched appearance. Potatoes in many localities are not worth the expense of lifting. The oat-fields in Scotland are still green, and night frosts have prevented barley from filling out, while cool, dry weather is urgently needed to check the spread of the putato disease. otato disease.
From the South of Ireland
RATHER PAVORASES REPORTS

have been received as to the oat crop, which sppears to have suffered less than any other cerval
both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Supplies of home-grown wheat at country markets have again been exceedingly light,
last week's deliveries at 150 principal towns
showing a decrease of over 47,000 quarters as
compared with the corresponding week last
year. The average price was 4 pence a quarter
less than the preceding week, which is of much
alguificance as regards the defective quality of
the offerings when the strong upward turn in
prices is taken into consideration. The samples
shown at Mark Lane were likewise few and inferior, but, with the reserves of last year's crop
at the lowest ebb, sales have been made readily
at an advance of 2 shillings a quarter on the
week, white wheat realizing from 50 to 53 shillings, and red from 45 to 49 per quarter. The
imports of foreign wheat into London have
been

VERY MODERATE,
last Friday's return showing only 36,720
quarters, and the week's trade has been marked
by a decree of spinnation and even sucitement
which was not altorether expected. The most

sanguine operator could scarcely have forest the extent and suddenness of the upward move-ment. The improvement has been a daily one, on some days, indeed, even to an extent which have allowed the same parcel of wheat to change hands twice at a respectable profit in each case. Such activity has not been seen at Mark Lane

since the spring of 1877.

All descriptions of foreign wheat improved fully two chillings per quarter, making the total advance about seven shillings from the recent lowest point.

The cause of the rise has been present for

The cause of the rise has been present for some weeks past, but the effect has been delayed until recently, as miliers held back as long as there was any possibility of the home crop turning out more favorably than had been predicted. Such a possibility so LONGER EXISTS, and the fact suddenly forced itself upon the minds of buyers, with the result recorded as above.

The amount of business done in wheat and maize in all positions has been exceptionally heavy, and the alight resulton which took place during the middle of the week has been more than recovered. Nearly all descriptions of cereal produce shared in the upward movement, maise to the extent of four shillings per quarter, barley and oats sixpence, and beans and peas one shilling. During the early part of the week the trade for wheat off coast ruled very strong, and the advance was considerable. On Thursday a reaction ensued, which was brief, as the trade speedily recovered, and it closed firm at the end of the week at the highest point yet touched,—say from two to three shillings per touched, -say from two to three shillings quarter advance on the week.

Maize participated in the im provem rising sixpence per quarter. There has been a very large business done in forward wheat, principally Californian and fed winter American, for both of which the quota-tions indicate an advance of fully three shillings per quarter. Maize and barley are also in good request at 6d advance. Sales of English wheat last week, 14,186 quarters at 46s 5d, against 70,791 quarters at 41s 5d same time last yer.
Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Sept. 20, 1.692,731 hundredweights

of wheat and 208,712 hundredweights of flour.

THE CEAR ILL. LONDON, Sept. 30.—A Vienna dispatch says the Emperor of Russia is suffering from mental tatigue and daily getting worse. THE RINDERPEST

s raging in Russian Poland with great virulence, and further precautions have been taken to prevent its introduction into Germany. THE GROK-TEPE BATTLE.

Special dispatches from Tchikislar and St. Petersburg give a different account of the Geok-Tepe affair from official report. The Tchikislar telegram merely says that there was a severe engagement. The Russian loss was 200 killed. The St. Petersburg telegram says the engagement resulted in the temporary capture of Geok-Tepe. The opinion prevails at Baku that the expedition will return and winter at Tebikislar, in consequence of sickness and a scarcity of provisions. Gen. Tergukasoff had arrived at Tebikislar, replacing Gen. Lomakin in com-

WILL QUIT.
Count Schouvaloff will quit the Russian Emassy in London at the end of October. POLITICAL TRIALS.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that twenty-five important political prisoners will be tried in that city in October. Among them are Mirski, Gen. Drenteln's assailant, th coachman who drove the assasin of Gen. Mesentsell, and Weimar and Bogdanovich, who were connected with Solovieff, the man who

A Vienna dispatch says it is now certain that Prince Gortschakoff will visit Berlin, although the date is not yet fixed. The Prince acts of his own initiative in making this visit, the object of which is to consult Bismarck on his recent visit to Vienna.

ANOTHER VERSION.

A Berlin dispatch says: Persons in the confidence of the Russian Embassy here doubt the truth of the raport that Gortschakoff is coming to Berlin on a visit.

A Paris dispatch denies that Gotschakoff will visit Bismarck.
ANOTHER REPORT.

St. Petalsburg, Sept. 30.—The Invalide Russe gives the following details of the affair at Geok-Tepe: The Turcomans, numbering 15,000 combatants, with 500 neu-combatants, retired to the fortified Village of Dengil-Tepe, after having several times unsuccessfully attacked the Russians. The Russian attack on Dengil-Tepe lasted the whole lay. The village was stormed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The Russians were too tired to pursue the enemy. An official dis-patch from Gen. Lomakin confirms the report of the Russian success, and says that the Russians occupied Beurma on the 17th of September.

A Berlin dispatch says in order to promote the direct export of Russian grain to England 5,000,000 of roubles have been assigned for improving the Esthonian harbor of the Baltic port.

FRANCE.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS. Paris, Sept. 30.—The Foreign Office is con sidering the expediency of creating a French Chamber of Commerce abroad, and giving the most important consulates the assistance of commercial agents.

BANQUEF IN BONOR OF THE LEGITIMIST PRE-

BANQUAY IN HONOR OF THE LEGITIMIST PRE-TRINDER'S BIRTHDAY.

Special to See Tork Herald.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The anniversary of the Count de Chambord's birth, which took place at Paris, Sept. 20, 1820, has begn selected as the occasion of a great Legitimist manifestation. Encouraged by the death of the Prince Imperial, and momentary extinction of the Bonapartists, the leaders of the party resolved to celebrate the birthday of the "Child of Miracle," born as head of the elder branch of the Bonapaos of head of the elder branch of the Bourbons of Prince Charles Ferdinand D'Artois, Duke de Berri, and of the Princess of the Two Sicilies, by banquets, in the twenty Arrondisements of Paris, and also at Dijohn, the capital of the Department of Cote d'Or, where the Princes of Conde had their palace, and the estilest of the Bourbon Kings their castle, at Marsellles, which has never shown strong allegiance to the tamily; at Perpignan, in the Pyrennes Orientales; Montauban, Citadel of Tarn-et-Garonne, one of the first towns to embrace the Orientales; Montauban, Citadel of Tarnet-Garones, one of the first towns to embrace the reformation, and consequently one of the most subject to loyalist persecution; and at Chambord, a village near Blois, from whose eastle, presented by Louis XV. to Murechal Saxe, and by Louis XVI. to the family of Polignac, the self-styled Henry V. took his best known name. Thus the Legitimists are attempting to revive the now almost defunct royalism. The price of tickets to the banquet was fixed at five france. By setting the price so low the leaders hoped to stiract orators from the working classes and partisans from the disaffected of every stripe.

They have assumed that there is an unusual number of persons who are discontented with the Republic, and, no doubt, a fair sprinking of the factions may be found; but their own adherents are mostly all tradesmen, dependent on Legitimist families for their livelihood.

The menus of all the banquets are precisely identical, having on one side the subscriber's name, and on the other a photograph of Henry V. To avoid the possibility of diasension or disturbance from such troublesome Oriennists as M. Herve, of the Solel, it was agreed that no appeaches should be delivered, and that toosts should be replaced by addresses to Chambord, uniform in text, expressing devotion to the Count and his cause, and to be read at precisely the same hour at the banquets by delegates named beforehand. The addresses were cerrywhere received with enthusiasm,

POLITICAL AREASTS.

LORDON, Sept. 30.—A Madrid disple consequence of the intelligence

formers with Senor Zorrills, many retired off and field officers, as well as civilians, have arrested as Barcelona, Seville, Baragossa, V dolid, and Ferrol. Their cases will be rate to a court-martial. Arms and a cla blishment have been seized by lice of this city.

A Madrid dispatch says Serrano, Castelar, and Carrajal have decided to return here. They discialm connection with the revolutionary ag

AFGHANISTAN.

THE ENGLISH ADVANCE.

SIMLA, Sept. 30.—A telegram from Shutergardan, dated the 37th, says Gen. Roberts has arrived there. His party was fired at by a large body of Mongols near Jagathana, and five Sikhs killed. The Mongols were repulsed with loss. The latest news from Cabul states that all is could there. Dakks was occupied without opulet there. Dakks was occupied without oposition on the 26th.

quiet there. LONDON, Oct. 1-5 a. m.-A Kushi correspondent learns from one of the Ameer's fol-lowers that the Ameer left Cabul surreptitionally. His intended departure was kept a strict secret. The Ameer was received by the British with a guard of bonor. He appears dejected and care-

A PRETENDER. LONDON, Sept. 30.—A correspondent at Simla states that a combination of mutineers under the pretender to the Afghan throne is anticipated by some.

GERMANY. BERLIN, Sept. 30 .- The elections for direct electors to choose Deputies for the Pruss Diet were held to-day. In Berlin a majority of the candidates returned are Progressists. As far as known at present, the results in other towns and districts show the return of 1,390 Nationals, Liberals, and Progressists. 297 Conservatives and Ultramontanes, 398 Chericals, and 116 Free Conservatives. In the districts of Manster and Koesfeld, all the Cierical candidates are re-

verwhelming majority in Posen. The elections show a proportion of 28 to 3 in favor of the Liberals.

turned. The Progressists have obtained an

FRANCE AND RUSSIA. PARIS, Sept. 30.—Prince Orioff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, returning from Copenhagen, where he had been in attendance upon the Czarewitch and Jugenheim, where he walted upon the Empress, will meet here, October 10, he Grand Dukes Constantine and Nicholas, the the Grand Dukes Constantine and Nicholas, the Czar's brothers; the Grand Dukes Alexis and Visdimir, the Czar's sons; the Grand Duchesses Marie and Christine, and Count Schouwaloff, the Russian Ambassador at London. Political gossip will inevitably associate such an assemblers with rumory of approach as assembles with rumory of approach as assembles. biage with rumors of approachment between France and Russia.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—The Amba have been instructed to make joint and iden tical representations, with a view of bringing about an understanding between Turkey and reece. BASTERN ROUMBLIA. -

The situation in Eastern Roumelia is consi ered very critical, and the Porte has sour the Great Powers touching the recall of Go erpor-General Aleko Pasha, but Ru some of the other Powers oppose such a mean

ROME. THE BELGIAN BISHOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 30 .- A dispatch from Re says: "It is understood that the Belgian Bishops have rescinded the resolutions on the subject of commercial and accounting that the Pope approves this decision."

WASHINGTON. 

of internal-revenue receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year over the corresponding quarter of the last year is \$170,192. The reduction of the tobacco-tax continues to be, however, a sad loss to the Government of about \$700,000 monthly. The great increase of receipts from the special tax alone saves the Government. ceipts from the special tax alone saves the Gov-eroment from an aggrerate loss. The decrease in the receipts from snull and manufactured to-bacco for the two months ended Aug. 31, as compared with the corresponding two months of last year, was \$1,368,492. If the Democratic Congress had not reduced the tobacco-tax, the internal-resonue receipts this year would have

been very much in excess of those of last.

The Trainux has already published the amount of collections of internal revenue for the fiscal year. The Internal-Revenue Bureau has now comoleted a table showing the cost of the collections of this revenue. The average cost of collections throughout the country was a little more than 5 per cent, excluding the Tarritories, where the cost of collection was necessarily much greater proportionately than in the States. The average cost of collection was necessarily much greater proportionately than in the States. The average cost of collection was much less than 5 per cent. The cost of collections for the whole country. The cost of collections for the whole country. The cost of collecting \$100 of revenue in Kentucky, for instance, was about fourteen times as great as in New York State.

The First National Bank of New York and the Bank of Commerce had the time for the paying of bonds to Europe. They have paid for all the bonds delivered them in this country, and will to-morrow make a sinal payment for those in London. The office is London closes to-day, and the Treasury Agent there will turn over the bonds to the opurchasers. They will either the points to the opurchasers of the South, especially as it would teach the latter the necessity of intelligent industry. The two colored race and to the poorer classes of the South, especially as it would teach the latter the necessity of intelligent industry. The two colored race and to the poorer classes of the South, especially as it would teach the latter the necessity of intelligent leads to the North have highly inceased the whites, who one threaten to do yiolone to these agents on their return. It is also stated that the landlord class will re

abe had at one time been called the wife of a man, and had maintained that relation to him would not operate as a bar to her right.

"No woman, however, who voluntarily mainteins and acknowledges her position to be that of a plural or polygamious wife should be printted to make a homestead or pre-emption entry of public land, as the very fact that she retains such relation is conclusive cridenes that the entre is not made in good faith for her exclusive use and benefit."

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LOCAL

The Democr.

Meetings of Ir. Clubs-Co

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only city in which business or amuse the inbabitants of Cinciunati shut up tempt to secure the police regulatical garments of For some time going on between Republican and Diess relative to it two Couventions hwith great force tageous to have the Conciave, as smon many of the most try. The manager piledsto, and the liberally. The Palo contribute \$1,0 Tremont \$500 to proportion. The ragreed to make a the payment of the Exposition are

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MILES KEHO

CHICAGO, Sept.

Republican ticket.

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LABOR TROUBLES.

COAL-MINERS. Moreis, Ill., Sept. 30.—A movement is foot among the coal-ciners of this vicin reduce the working time to eight hours, and to induce the miners of this district, comprising Streater, LaSalle, Witmington, and Meris, to join with them in the more. A meeting was held this evening of all the miners of this vicinity to decide whether they would continue the eight-hour system or return to the ten-hour system. They resolved to continue as at present, on three-quarters time, until Oct. 20. They begin work to-morrow at 10 cents per ton advance, as specified in at until Oct. 20. They begin work to-morrow at 10 cents per ton advance, cas specified in their contract made last April.

Dus Moinns, Ia., Sept. 30.—A prominent coal operator here said to a Register reporter to-day that there would be a general strike among the miners of Iowa and Illinois on the 4th of 0. tober. He says the operators nearly all have contracts with railroad companies at price which are a loss to them, and that they are in sympathy with the strike, hoping it will calculated their contracts.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—About thirty-five isborers employed in the freight-houses of the
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway
struck at noon to-day. They have been said
\$1.03 per day, but demanded \$1.10. The may
were paid off this afternoon and discharged.
At a meeting at Arbeiter Hall this moraing it was decided to dem and an advance on cooperate of 10 cents per barrel, 5 cents per half-barrel, and 214 cents per keg.

The Marietta & Cincinnati and Ohio & Minis-The Marietta & Cincinnati and Ohio & Masissipoi men resumed work to-day at \$1.10.
Rumors of a contemplated strike among the shoemakers seem to be groundless.
No new strikes are reported to-night. The strikers have been very orderly to-day, and with the exception of their procession this morning nothing has occurred to indicate that a strike in progress.

PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to Tae Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—The tanners of this city and Allegheny struck to-night for an advance of 25 cents per day. They number about 800. The employers had a meeting to-night to consider the situation. It is rumored that they will accede to the demand. The molders in the Pitt burg Locomotive Works also struck to-night for an advance of 15 per cent. Several other local strikes are on the tapis. Arbitra-tion appears to be better in theory than practice. There are no signs of a general strike. The eight-bour question seems to be lost sight of in the desire for higher wages.

FALL RIVER. FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 30.—All the mills are now running in part or in full, except the Border City, which is shut down for want of cotton. The Trustees of the Border City are paying a dividend of 8 per cent to creditors.

LOST HIS MIND.

A Pennsylvanian Becomes Crany Over Beligion—The Result of Camp-Meatings and Ingersoll's Lectures,

asserted Disputch to The Tribusa.

Pitysburs, Pa., Sept. 33.—John W. Garroll, a reputable citizen residing near Oil City, attended the sessions of the Freethinkers at Chautanga Lake a short time see where he beset In qua Lake a short time ago, where he heard Ingersoll speak for the first time. He returned home in a state of intense excitement. Finally he was pronounced insane, and his friends concluded to send him to Dixmont, in this county, where he arrived this morning, and was put in charge of a keeper. A special from Oil City gives the following particulars of the case: "Our citiesus last evening witnessed an unu-sually sorrowful spectacle, About 9 o'clock considerable excitement was occasioned by cries loud and oft-repeated created. At first it was loud and oft-repeated created. At first it was generally supposed to be an alarm of fire, and immediately the firemen rushed to the hose-houses. It was soon discovered, however, that the stentorian cries emanated from the throat of a man in a one-horse wagon which was passing through the structs. The bottom of the wagon-box was covered with a thich coating of straw, and on top of that was a blanket, lying on which, with his arms tightly ninioned across his chest, was a strong, rather thick-set, intelligent man, with black whiskers, slightly mixed with after threads. His writhing and twisting in endeavoring to free himself were such that the services of several strong men were called into requisition. The policemen came running from different parts of the city to ascertain what was the trouble, and a large growd of curious specdifferent parts of the city to ascertain what was
the trouble, and a large crowd of curious spectators soon gathered about the wagon, almost
preventing its progress. As it passed along the
poor crass occupant gave utterance in loud tones
to such expressions as "Glory to God!" "Now
I'm truly happy!" "I'm Jesus Christ, and
I'm going to save the world!" "Oh, let
me go!" "Glory, glory, glory!" The crowd
followed the wagon to the Union Depot, where
it became so dense that the man was taken into followed the wagon to the Union Depot, where it became so dense that the man was taken into the waiting-room with the greatest trouble. The doors were then closed, and the man continued his ravings and screaming. Finally he was taken to the train, placed in a car, and strong men held him in his seat as he started away from Dixmont. He was accompanied by his brother, his son, and Mark Wilson. The sorrow depicted in the brother's face as he vainly endeavored to calm the crazy man may be vasilized, but cannot be described. During the Methodist campmeeting in South Oil City, a few weeks ago, he was a regular attendant, and daily drove to the grounds, accompanied by his family. It is thought by many that the excitement of this meeting, followed by Ingersoll's remarks, as a counter irritant, caused the dethronement of his reason. Certain it is, the affair is not a very favorable commentary on either religious or sacrilegious over-excitement. Upon his arrival at Dixmont, Carroll was so violent that it was deemed necessary to bind him hand and foot, as it was manifestly unsafe to allow him the least freedom of motion. When last seen by his brother, he was raving about Ingersoil, his case is sonsidered hopeless.

THE INGALLS INQUIRY.

TOPERA, Kas., Sept. 80.—In the Ingalls in vestigation to-day, John Bassell, member from Phillips County, testified that Ingalls had offered him control of the patrouage in his county if he would remove the secjudices existing there against him (logalls) and vote for him.

him.

8. N. Wood testified that J. 8. Danford had told him he was going to make money out of the Senatorial election, and that he had \$500 to use one way or another; that he had finally told him he would give from \$300 to \$500 for votes

him he would give from \$800 to \$800 for votes for Ingalis.

W. H. Vernon testified: On the Thursday night preceding the efection he had been in Ingalis' room when a member from Harper County, H. C. Fisher, had said he wanted to know where he could get some money, and Merritt had taken him out of the door, and, pointing to Pomeroy's room, had said: "That was the only place he knew ot."

J. P. Farnham and J. W. Hartzell testified they were night-clerks on duty at the Tiffi House on the nights when it is claimed Danford got money from the clerk from the saic, and both positively deny that he did get money or a package.

Judge H. W. Perkins (Oswego) testified he had loaned Hassack \$100 on the Sits of January, after the final yote for Souator; that he did not know what Hassack wanted of it; that he had never received any of it back; that L. F. Crum, Fostmaster at Oswego, had not paid him

know and remember be was a no He came to Chicag menged at once fig Democratic party, majority, and finating himself nominal toough the city year before elected defeated, and draw of the ticket. All weakened, and, as in power, he coming year soon gave the must reward him in order to success. must reward him in order to success energetic of all the loval man that in became so loyal a of the total extinc by hanging the me to lamp-posts, to venient places, in patriotic emotions. When the Burning the Times, he in a china shop, and "Old Storey, higher than his particular than the could be heard froat once. But he but eightesn or to Convention for Shin 1878 we again. In 1873 we age

aurface without as and elected to the one else could be well known that Partridge, McAvo accept the nomit account of the Sur Colvin was finally septed; and within thou, and before houses which Was closing up, and it the city, were aga. The city was no ruined. The Sun dear we paid for the wreck his a make of us, by a vantage of those to the office, and wishes over the table to the firm on the der it is be true that having succession simply of and men ou the man like H. D. Con the race? of and men out the county of t

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TROUBLES.

L-MINERS.

patch to The Tribune.
pt. 80.—A movement is on al-miners of this vicinity to time to eight hours, and to of this district, comprising
Wilmington, and Morthem in the move. A
this evening of all the sight-bour system or return stem. They resolved to con-

a operators nearly all have lirond companies at prices them, and that they are in surike, hoping it will cancel

CINNATI. 30.—About thirty-five inayne & Chicago Railway day. They have been paid demanded \$1.10. The man Arbeiter Hall this morning it

work to-day at \$1.10.

day. They number about had a meeting to-night to the demand. The molde ecomotive Works also struck rance of 15 per cent. Several bester in theory than practice, s of a general strike. The m seems to be lost sight of in

LL RIVER. in part or in full, except the i is shut down for want of sees of the Border City are of 8 per cent to creditors. HIS MIND.

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Sept. 33.—John W. Carroll, ling near Oil City, attendthe Freethinkers at Chantautime ago, where he heard Ing particulars of the case: st evening witnessed an unu-l speciacle. About 9 o'clock ent was occas eated created. At first it was ed to be an alarm of fire, and firemen rushed to the hose-non discovered, however, that ies emanated from the throst hone wagon which was passvered with a thich coating of top of that was a blanket,

top of that was a blanket, with his arms tightly a his chest, was a thick-set, intelligent man, akers, slightly mixed with its writhing and twisting in se himself were such that the al atrong men were called into policemen came running from the city to ascertain what was a large crowd of curious spected about the wagon, almost gress. As it passed along the ut gave ulterance in loud tones as "Giory to God!" "Now "I" "I'm Jesus Christ, and at gave utterance in loud tones as as "Glory to God!" "Now "" "Pm Jesus Christ, and ave the world!" "Oh, lot, tlory, glory!" The crowd on to the Union Depot, where e that the man was taken into p with the greatest trouble, en closed, and the man congs and screaming. Finally he he train, placed in a car, and him in his soat as he started ont. He was accompanied by son, and Mark Wilson. The in the brother's face as avored to calm the crazy realized, but cannot be ong the Methodist campally in the Methodist ca

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Perkins (Oswego) testified he
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Mry, cenator from Mismi, tesck's apper had not been shown

ommoncement of the House in-such is in progress at the Justice Albert H. Horton, at tigating Committee and a large ite of the city are present.

The Democrats Want the Exposition Building for Their National Convention.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meetings of Irish-American and Other Clubs-Colvin's Candidacy.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS. NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

It is extremely probable that all the political conventions for the nomination of Presidential conventions for the nomination of Presidential conditions will be held in this city next summer. The National Labor party has already resolved to meet here. The grandest Masonic display which this continent has ever seen will take place here in June next, at the trieonial Considers of the Knights-Templar of the United Conclare of the Knights-Templar of the United States and Canada. Chicago is the finest sum-

mer-resorts the United States. This is the mer-resorts the United States. This is the only city in which there is no let-up to either business or assumement during the days when the inhabitants of New York, St. Louis, and Cincinnati shut up their shops and vainly attempt to secure comfort by donning, as far as the police regulations will sermit, the paradisical garments of our first parents.

For some time a correspondence has been going on between prominent members of the Republican and Democratic Central Committees relative to the desirability of holding the two Conventions here, and it has been urged with great force that it would be very advantageous to have them follow the Knights Templar Conclave, as among the Knights are to be found many of the most able politicians in the country. The managers of the hotels have been appliedate, and they have promised to respond liberally. The Palmer and Pacific have agreed to contribute \$1,000 each, the Sherman and the minure hotels in pilesto, and palmer and Pacific have agreed to contribute \$1,000 each, the Sherman and Tremont \$8,000 each, and the minor hotels in proportion. The railway Presidents have also agreed to make a liberal contribution towards the payment of the expenses. The managers of the Exposition are very willing to grant the use of the building free of rent, and will even go to the expense of erecting whatever partitions are decemed necessary to improve the acoustic properties of the edifice. A prominent Philadelphia gentleman, and Democratic politician of note, visited the Exposition Building yesterday and held a short conference with President Asay. The gentleman isvored holding the Convention of his party in New York, but was induced to go to Chicago and look over the facilities that pre-

his party in New York, but was induced to go to Chicago and look over the facilities that presented themselves. He did so, and was astonished. He was shown the hotel statistics and became amazed. After he saw the Exposition Building he owned up, and said that on his return he should urge upon the Eastern members of the Committee the absolute necessity of selecting Chicago as the place of holding the Consection.

MILES KEHOE FOR COUNTY COM-

MISSIONER.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—We suggest the name of Miles Kehoe for County Commissioner on the Republican ticket. As State Senator he made Republican ticket. As State Senator he made a good record, taking advanced ground in advorating measures to protect the purity of the ballot-box. We believe that in addition to attention given to the Election laws he also made some suggestions regarding the regulation of primaries, which, however, did not become laws. The purity of the ballot-box is tear to the heart of every true Republican, and Mr. Kehoe's position on this question shows that he has been practically a Republican for years. This question is one of the leading issues now pending. How can a man with any regard for a pure and free ballot remain with a party whose very existence depends upon fraud

Irst-class men for the different offices to be filed. Under your political heading you have asmed many of our citizens of both parties seeking nominations at our coming conventions. Among them I notice on the Democratic side the name of H. D. Colvin as probably "being in directions of all others to the case on that side for

be office of County Treasurer."

I coniess I nave experienced considerable difficulty amee reading your article in determining waether you were in earnest in this assertion, or whether you, as Republicans, deaire it should be so from the fact that you know that he could be more easily defeated than any other man you have spoken of. The very waskest man you have easied thin, for too well do they know and remember him and the parts he played in the events of those days. They remember that previous to 1860 he was a noisy, brawling Democrat. He came to Chicago in 1855 or '56, and commenced at once figuring for an office with the Democratic party, which at that time was in the Democratic party, which at that time was in the previous the city was Democrotic (naving the year before elected Dyer tor Mayor), Colvin was defeated, and, as the Republicans began to get in power, he commenced acting with them, and yeary soon gave them to understand that they weakened, and, as the Republicans began to get in power, he commenced acting with them, and yeary soon gave them to understand that they must reward him with the office of sheriff, and, in order to succeed, he became one of the most intergetic of all the party. He was the most joval man that never smelt of powder. He became so loyal at that time that nothing whore yet has been so loyal at that time that nothing whore yet has been so loyal at that time that nothing whore yet has been so loyal at that time that nothing whore yet has been so loyal at that time that nothing whore yet has been so loyal at that time that nothing whore yet has been so loyal at that time that nothing whore yet has been so loyal at that time that nothing who have yet and the party. He was the most loyal man that never smell of powder. He seems so loyal the party. He was not miling to take the advice of Judges Trumbull and Davis, and was the last she was the most loyal man tha

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Executive Committee of the Seventeenth
Ward Republican Club met at No. 142 Chicago

There was nothing specially to do except to pass upon the credentials of applicants for membership in the Club, of whom there were about fifty, and all of whom were admitted. Some discussion followed in reference to the action of the County Bosrd Monday in appointing judges of election different from those suggrested by the Club, in which it was charged that John S. Mulleu had caused it to be done. This induced two of the appointees who were present to deciline,—ex-Ald. Janssen and Mr. Turpey.— and Robert Knight and the Secretary, Mr. De Lang, were named as substitutes, to be approved by the Board. After this an effort was made to get up a quarrel, which would have been successful, no doubt, if an adjournment had not been sprung.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Irish-American Republican Club of the Eighth Ward met last evening at 72 Blue Isl and avenue, P. D. Doyle in the chair. The meeting was addressed by M. G. McGuire, Charles Ranney, and Peter Doyle. The meeting adjourned for one week.

A large and euthnalistic meeting of the Ninth Ward Irish-American Club was held last evening in Maskell Hall, M. G. McGuire in the chair. The Chairman made a rousing address showing why the Irish should be Republicans. W. J. Maskell, M. R. Murphy, and others, also addressed the meeting, when an adjournment was made to next Tuesday evening. Fully 300 persons were in attendance.

persons were in attendance.

The new Seventh Ward Republican Club held a rousing meeting at Kroll's saloon, on Blue Island avenue, last evening. The President, George W. Gardner, was is the chair. The following Executive Committee was appointed: Peter Richel, Thomas Bircham, A. Stephens, John Treiber, William Powell, C. W. Woodman, Henry Sherer: at large, Philip Mass. This Committee will elect eight more,—one from each precinct,—and will report this evening. Twenty-five new members signed the roll, making a membership now of about eighty stanch Republicans. The meeting was quite harmonions.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Second Annual Meeting of Its Friends, Patrons, and Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Indus-trial School for Girls held their second annual meeting in the club-rooms of the Tremont House yesterday morning, Mrs. Helen J. Bev-

eridge in the chair.

Owing to the limited attendance, occasioned by the President's reception in Springfield and the Temperance Convention, the reading of most of the reports was deferred until the generation to be held to-day.

Mrs. Beveridge referred to the unfortunat nistakes made in the new bill lately passed by the General Assembly for the government of the school, and explained the necessary correc-tions which would have to be made before the Directors of the Institution would be satisfied

with it.

The new by-laws were read, and were commented upon by the ladies, some few changes being made in order that the by-laws should conform with the provisions of the new charter.

Regrets were received from Gov. Cullon, Lieut-Gov. Shuman, Col. Harlow, O. H. Browning, and others. ing, and others.

The principal object of this meeting was to arrange preliminaries for the general meeting to be held to-day, and but little business of importance was transacted.

tome laws. The purity of the ballot-box is tear to the heart of every true Republican, and Mr. Kehoe's position on this question shows that he has been practically a Republican for years. This question is one of the leading issues now pending. How can a man with any regard for a pure and free ballot remain with a party whose very existence depends upon fraud and intimidation?

Mr. Kehoe's record shows that he has sufficient ability to make a good Commissioner. He is also reported honest. His position is such that he could have the support alike of merchants and bankers, tradesmen and laborers, and he would get it.

This suggestion is not prompted by personal deling, as we do not know Mr. Kehoe, but is made simply for the public good and party such that the fastor of The Tribuna.

A DEMOCRAT TALKS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CENCAGO, Sept. 30.—The Democrats of Cook County being at present without the aid of any argan by which they can express their views or necessities in the coming fall election, I would respectfully beg (as one of them) the favor of ypace in your paper sufficient to say a few words to latitude to our coming election.

The Tribuna as well as other daily papers, is urging the necessity of putting in nomination drest-class men for the different offices to be A MESTING WAS HELD

resting-place. This was entirely non-sectional in its management and far-reaching in its ussfulness. She thanked the friends in Chicago for the assistance they had already given to the good cause, and prophesied a great measure of success in the future.

Miss Althea Kimoson and Dr. Barnes favored the audience with some thusic, which was greatly applauded.

Mrs. Dora J. Tisdell delivered a carefully-prepared address on "The Care of Girls in Industrial Schools." She thought it no wonder that, in view of the manifold temptations of the world, so many fits, destitute of parents or friends, go to the bad. For such helpless ones the Industrial School afforded a home, and, thanks to the wiscom of the last Legislature, its existence was now a fixed fact. In foreign lands Queens and Empresses had not disdained to visit and take an interest in institutions of this character, and in America there were not wanting examples of almost regal munifecence. The speaker gave an account or an Industrial School at Westchester, N. Y., which had proved successful from its inception. Mr. Robert Mueller, of New York, donated \$54,000 to this school as a memorial to his deceased son. There the family system prevailed in its entirety, the children were taught useful trades, and did all the work of the institution. They received a good education, both secular and religious.

The apeaker wanted to see like institutions in every State in the Union, all conducted upon the cottage of family plan. The object of anch schools was not to turn cut a lot of highly-educated young igirls whose lives must otherwise BE BLIGHTED POREVER.

It would be necessary in such cases to reserve one cottage for the more victous and depraved, so as to separate them entirely from those whose only crime was that they were poor. It was of vital importance that the children should realize that a veil was dropped across the past and that nothing was known of their lives prior to their entrance into the school. Equally important was the selection of a person to take charg

fact that it was the
DUTY OF THE WEALTHY

to open their homes to, such children. They
were by no means slack in their charities, and
were ready enough with pecuniary subscriptions, but it required much self-denial to do
what was asked of them by the managers of
industrial schools, and to make homes
for the better class of girls.
These children were entitled to proper
training and education, and domestic industry
must emphatically be taught. The family must
feel that they are the keepers of these children,
and who would answer for them if they neglected their duties and passed by on the other side.
Miss Emma Morgan recited a poem, "Jane
Conquest," the story of a salior's wife who
saved the lives of a ship's crew by atarming the
village at dead of night, and sending the fishermen out to a burning wreck. Miss Kimpson
and Dr. Barnes sang a duet.
The last paper of the evening was read by
Mrs. E. H. Babblit; of Chicago, and treated of
"Institutions and Home Life." The meeting
then adjourned.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors
will be held to-day, when officers will be elected
to serve during the ensuing year.

A Remarkable Soake-Circus.

\*\*Sefarson\*\* (0.) Gasette.\*\*

Mr. John D. Merton, a well-known traveling
salesman, had occasion to drive from Couneautville, Pa., to Ashtabula, via Jefferson, on Thursday of last week. While driving leishrely along
through East or Southeast Denmark, Mr. Merton heard a strange sound issuing from a dense DUTY OF THE WEALTHY

undergrowth at the side of the road. The gentleman got out of the burgey to investigate the cause of the noise, being of a carfous turn of misid. Hitching his horse, he cautiously parted the bushes and stealthly made his way into the thicket for, perhapa, the distance of 100 feet. Here was a spot of ground about twenty feet in diameter, which was such a place as one would imagine for a fairy's ball-room. The sticks and brush were all cleared away in the space, aoubtless by the ourning of a brush-heap. Not withstanding the gentleman had made his way into the brush so quietly all sounds were hushed at his approach save the chirping of a melancholy cricket or the drowsy singing of a distant harvest fly. Mr. Merton, not to be monblussed, sat down upon a log in full view of this arena and awaited developments. He had but a short time to wait, for not more than a minute had passed ere a small, striped snake daved out of a bunch of grass fit the side of the arena and commenced running around the space in a circle. Another suake, a little larger, soon followed, and then a rattlesnake about two feet in length joined in what seemed to be a sort of sake jubilee; every second after that seemed to bring a new-comer of some kind. It was a notable fact that striped snakes, milk snakes, rattlesnakes, black snakes and water snakes all joined the throng in the greatest harmony. When perhaps seventy-five or eighty snakes had entered the space a curious combination of purrnng, rattling sounds arose at one side of the circle. A glance in that direction disclosed five large snakes—two rattlesnakes, a striped snake, and two black snakes—lying stretched upon a log. The rattlesnakes were shaking their rattles violently, and each of the three remaining reptiles had a frog in its mouth which it was torturing into croaking and making noises frog-fashiod, apparently for the amusement of the snakes in the ring below. The rattles and the croaking frogs made rude music, their heads all swaying in-unison from one side to the other. The gentlem

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC NOTES. The proprietor of the London Folly is now J. Toole. Lingard's season in Australia has not proved

Emily Soldene is warbling to the Scotchmen Edinburg. "Handsome Hernain" is the name of Byron's latest burlesque.

At San Francisco Commodore Nutt has gone Mr. G. H. Tyler, advance agent of the Lotta troupe, left last night for Philadelphia. "Standing room" was once more hung at McVicker's door last night. Lotta appears to retain her admirers.

Mary Anderson's assumption of the Countess in "Love" is recorded as a strong and touch-

"Rob Roy" in a most elaborate shape will shortly open Saddie: 's Wells, London, under the management of Mrs. Bateman. Mr. Byron has written a spectacular play founded on the adventures of Gulliver. It will be produced in London at Christmas.

Denman Thompson in Indianapolis appears to be repeating his Cnicago triumph. Of Mon-day night he opened to an enormous house. "Duty" is the title of James Albery's adap-tation of Sardou's "Les Bourgeois de Pont-d'Arcy," known in America as "Mother and Son."

Mrs. D. P. Bowers was born March 12, 1830. This is not half a century ago. Miss Charlotte Thompson, who plays with her, is thirteen years younger. Leonard Grover has organized a comedy com-pany, and will shortly take the road, playing "Our Boarding-House" and a round of English

An order is about to be issued by the Parisian Prefect of Police authorizing all the theatres to extend their performances until 1 o'clock in the recognition.

An adaptation of "Master and Man," called "Good Luck," by Frederick Clark, author of "A False Title," has also been accepted at the Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Miss Linda Dietz is playing Ciecly Homespun in "The Heir-at-Law," at the Haymarket, Lon-don, and Miss Ella Dietz is a member of Miss Genevieve Ward's company.

Already they are talking of the coming Christ-mas pantomimes in London. At Covent Garden the subject will be "Sinbad the Sailor," at the Surrey "Aladdin," and at the Standard "Blue-beard."

Lester Wallack, it is said, has accepted a new play by A. C. Gunther, of San Francisco, en-titled "Two Nights in Rome." "Cuba," by the same author, will be brought out at the Philadelphia Chestnut. "The Forty Thieves" now runs smoothly at the Olympic. Defects incidental to a first per-formance have been remedied. Andlences, con-sidering everything, large. "Dick Whittington and His Cat" will be next week's burlesque.

The Boston Museum has two new pieces underlined. One is "The Humbug," an adaptation from the French by Mr. B. E. Woolf, and the other a comedicta, also from the French, adapted by Mr. T. R. Sullivau, and called "A Cigaret from Java."

adapted by Mr. T. K. Sullivau, and called "A Cigaret from Java."

Miss Rose Massey is reported to be dangerously ill. The inflammatory rheumatism which prostrated the lady on her return from this country to London to play Gervaise in "Drink," at the Princess Theatre, has terminated in acute gradual paralysis,—a disease which is almost invariably fatal.

Next Monday Edwin Booth will begin his season at Ford's, in Baltimore, playing next at the Philadelphia Broad, and then at the Grand Opera-House, New York. His leading support will be Frank Lawier, late of the California Theatre, and in his company will be O. H. Barr and Miss Alice Grey.

Janvier de la Motte's little piece, "L'Indiscrets," will not be played at the Paris Gymnase. The censure found the piece too light, and the principal situation, that of a young girl about to be married, and asking opportune information from her cousius, from the notary and others, was considered too indiscreet.

It is said that recently during the performance

was considered too indiscreet.

It is said that recently during the performance of "Drink," at the London Princess, Coupeaus broke his fatal bottle. Without the bottle Coupeaus could not arrive at D. T., much less die. The actor, Mr. Warner, was equal to the occasion; he reeled and tottered, and in the midst of his mecherency was heard demanding "Nother bottle" in most natural tones. Miss Leslie durifully brought it on, and Coupeau resumed his J. J., and died theatrically happy.

At Fernwood, Pa. Mrs. Kate Raymond died

At Ferawood, Pa., Mrs. Kate Raymond died last week of consumption. Off the stage she was known as Mrs. Murilla Jane Collins, wite of Mr. O. B. Collins. She was born in France, and was 85 years old. Her first appearance on the stage was at Newburg, N. Y. in May. 1861, as the wife of St. Car. in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Since January, 1864, she has played in "Mazeppa" and similar parts. She had been married to and divorged from H. B. Gates before becoming Mrs. Collins.

"Contempt of Court," the comedy with which the season at Wallack's Theatre is to be opened next Wednesday, is an adaptation by Boucicault of "Le Reveillon," the same piece upon which Gilbert based "On Bail," the flay to be produced at the Park to-morrow night. William Horace Lingard appeared in this country several years since in an adaptation of "Le Reveillon" called "Tit for Tat"; but we believe Gilbert's work has never before been played in America.—Boston Heraid.

A clergyman wisely said the other day: "How

A clergyman wisely said the other day: "How much betser it would be for Christian people, instead of staying at home and railing at the stage, to visit theatres where plays of the better class were performed, and thus by their example guide other playgoers as to what to enjoy and what to avoid." The reverend gentleman considered "that the stage might be a valuable aid in the elevation of the beople if many cultivated and educated Christians, who now hold aloof, would give it their support."

MUSICAL NOTES.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Blind Tom concerts will be continued all the week. Matiness this afternoon and Saturday.

The "Ideal Pinafore" cast in Boston this week is as follows: Sir Joseph, Mr. H. C. Barnabee; Capt. Corcoran, Mr. M. W. Whitney; Raiph, Mr. W. H. Fessenden; Deadeys, Mr. Goorge Frothingham: Josephine Miss Mary

Offenbach's new bouffe is to be called "The Drum-Major's Daughter." There will be nothing new in it. The Cincipnati College of Music has been add-

ing to its corps of instructors Miss Cecella Gaul, pianist, and Signor Luigi Steffanone, yocal teacher, both very strong accessions. A concert will be given to-morrow evening at the Western Avenue M. E. Church by the Louise Cowen Concert Company, T. S. Boston Direct-or, for the benefit of the Sabbata-school library

The manager of the Grand Opera is about to visit Verdi in Italy, to consult with him concerning the production of a new opera. This ought effectually to dispose of the rumors that Verdi is worn out and unable to compose.

The most notable incident of the Worcester (Mass.) festival, which was held last week, appears to have been the debut of Senor Albertini, the young Cuban violinist who last year carried off the first prize at the Paris Conservatoire. Senor Albertini's performance was honored by no less than nine recalls. Prof. Perring was not very felicitous in some of the selections he played at St. Paul's Eoiscopal Church at the Biair-Barringer wedding on last Wednesday evening in Chicinn As the bride and groom passed up the asia to the alar Prof. Perring played "Beware! Beware! Trust her not; she's fooling thee." The sentiment of this selection was not calculated to make the groom feel jubilant or laspire him with confidence.

groom feel jubilant or laspire him with confidence.

The New York Times says: "The first concert of the season at Steinway Hall is advertised for Monday evening, Oct. 6, when Mr. Theodore Thomas will have a full orchestra under his direction, and Mr. Franz Rummel will be the pianist. These two names are enough to insure the success of the concert. The program is not yet announced, but with Mr. Thomas in his familiar place at the conductor's stand, surrounded by the musicians who know him as well as he knows them, and with Mr. Rummel, whose ability as a pianist places him in the rank of those few artists whom it is almost impossible to criticise without the language of culogy, this concert will be an occasion of exceptional musical interest. Mr. Rummel is expected to play during the season the last piano concert of Tschaikowsky."

The Cincinnati Gasette of the 29th says: "Mr.

Tschaikowsky."

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 29th says: "Mr. Michael Brand will leave for St. Louis to-day as musical director of the Fifth Avenue English Opera Company, which during the past two weeks produced "Fatioitza" and "H. M. S. Pinafore" at Pike's Opera-House. Mr. Benjassin Owen, a very genial gentleman, and author of a number of popular songs, who was the conductor, has resigned the position. Among his recent compositions is a setting in a rather extended form of the Latin prayer written by Mary Stewart in her cell a short time before her execution. The prayer is made a very pleasing and melodious solo, while a chorus or quartet accompanies with a staid and churchly miserere. Mr. Brand will arrange an orchestral accompaniement, and possibly the work will be first produced in our city."

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—We came out fro Hooley's Theatre last evening, and took a Cottage Grove car at Randolph street. After a few tage Grove car at Randolph street. After a few minutes' delay the car started, with every seat filled. It was 10:20 and McVicker's Theatre not out. The driver walked his horses to Madison street, and there waited. He succeeded in getting two extra passengers, but kept the whole car-load waiting nearly ten minutes, while behind were two cars with vacant seats. We were twenty-five minutes coming from Ruidolph to Harrison street, which we could have walked in half that time. It is a great annoyance to people in a hurry to get home, and the Company ought to shate the nuisance.

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North Side.

North Side.

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Hetem.

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WANTED-TO RENT-TWO FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, second floor, for housekeeping, respectable location, very moderate price. G 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO MENT—A FURNISHED ROOM suitable for light bousekeeping after on North or south Side. Reat not to exceed \$10. Address G 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR MORE ROOMS (30x100 feet, more or less) for manufacturing purposes, as near the centre of the city as possible. Address, at once, G 41, Tribune office.

poses, as near the centre of the city as possible. Address, at once, G 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, four unfuralshed rooms for light house-beeping. South Side, east of State. Address G 18, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A etc., at one-half prokers rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms o and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, disamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDS MID'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1858.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON IMPROVED TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON IMPROVED TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT LOAN ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT LOAN ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT LOAN ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT LOAN ON FURNITURE, Established 1857. JAS. B. STORY, 94 Lasalie-st. Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICA. MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICA-go and vicinity at current rates. ADOLPH LOEB & BRUTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

M go and vicinity at current rates. ADOLPH LORB & BROTHER; 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

PARTIES DESIRING LOANS ON FURNITURE, planot, etc., can avoid the trouble and expense cassed by dishonestemoney-loansers. G. H. WALKER, Rooms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st., over Preston & Kenn's Bank.

TO LOAN—310, 000 UPON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS to sait. G. H. FERRY, Rooms 27, 36 LaSalle-st.

PER CENT—MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN IN sums of over \$1,500 at 7 per cent on improved city real estate and 8 per cent on unimproved. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

\$1.000 TO LOAN ON 4000 SECURITY. APply at 76 Fifth-av., Room 8.

\$1.000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS IM-proved business property at current rates. MANIERRE & PRENDERGAST, attorneys. etc., 84 Washington-& PRENDERGAST, attorneys.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at J. UELDER'S, 804 Saste-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-mem's cast-off clothing, carpets and bodding. Call or address S. H. ERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

208 STATE-ST.—J. DE YOUNG PAYS THE DISCHARGE CAST DE TOURG PAYS THE DESTRUCTION. Address or call in person as above,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

KIMBALL,
Shoninger,
OGGANS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sta.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW OBGANS,
To rent or for sale on installments at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sta.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
THE UNION FURSITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST
THE Madison-sta, and all Linds of household goods see easy payments. Low prices, Easy terms.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Rockkeapers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-TWO GOOD DRY-GOODS CLERKS
first-class men, at 397 Archer-av. WANTED—A GOOD IRISH DRY-GOODS SALES-man. 718 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A PIRST-CLASS RETAIL DRY-GOODS addrman, salary from \$12 to \$15 per week. Ad-dress KANK. Tribuge office. State your reference, house last employed in, and salary required.

W ANTED-ATTHE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPI tal at Mendota, Wis., a first-class carpenter an joiner, who also accept practical knowledge of cabine work and can take the practical knowledge of cabine work and can take the premanent employment and a cook thing make the permanent employment and a cook of the wages, for a competent, temperate man. Reference required. Address D. F. BOUGHTON, superintend ent, Mesdota, Wis. wanted. Address D. F. BOUGHTON, outside on Mendota. Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. ONE WII understands the jewelry trade in all its branche one who is well acquainted in this city and marrie-man preferred. Must nave best of references. Ad dress G 16, Tribune office. WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS, CORNER Morgan and Monroe-sta.

WANTED—THERE FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS at 430 Archer av. by K. MILLER.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS OR SHEET-trouverers at FOWLER BROS. packing-housef Stock-Yards.

WANTED-A GOOD PANTS AND VEST MAKER to go to Mendota, Ill. Apply to BELDING BROS. WANTED—TWO PIRST-CLASS TINNERS, A good man to repair and black stoves. THOMP-SON & BURCH, 134 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—NO. 1 JOB TIN AND SHEET-IRON workers. MAYPOLE BROS., 64 South Canal-st. WANTED-SIX CYLINDER-PRESS FEEDERS AT OTTAWAY & CO., 147 Fifth-av. WANTED-ALL WOOD-LARVERS TO KEE away from Holton & Hildrein's shop until the present difficulty is settled. By order of the Secretary Address G 46, Tribune office.

Conchinen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—GROOM AND WASHER. NONE BUT
reliable men need apply at 413 West Van Buren-st Employment Agencies.

WANTED-200 SCANDINAVIANS ASD GER
mans for the iron mines and ratiroad; a winter
work; free fare; 150 for sawmills, farms, eity work
wood-chopping, pineries, etc. Christian & Co.
268 South Water-st. 268 SOUTH Water-st.

WANTED — too LABORERS FOR CITY WORK
work, and as aw-mills rolling mills, freight-houses
lumber-order as well as rolling mills, freight-houses
lumber-order as more recorded as the control of the control
cepations all through the city. Those in need of work
apply to McHUGH & CO., 98 SOUTH Canalas. WANTED-200 LABORERS FOR RAILBOAD work, 20 miles from this city; wages, \$1.50 per day; board, \$5 per week; ship every afternoon. For free transportation apply to McHUGH & CO., 65 South Canal-st.

Canal-st.

WANTED-200 SCANDINAVIANS AND GRRmans for fron mines and reliroid work, from
\$1.25 to \$1.75 per day: 25 quarrymen: 50 choppers:
50 coal-miners; free fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West
Kandolph-st. WANTED-25 SAW-MRL HANDS TO GO UUT TO day; 200 for railroad, lumber-yard, and coal mines, and 40 shovelers. ANGELL & CO., 10 S. Canal

Miscellaneous. WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE BRAUTIPUL new book, "Mother, Home, and Hesven," Best authorship: handsomely bound and illistrated. Is pleases every body R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED-PIFT! EXPERIENCED COAL-miners. Steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES CO., 137 LaSaile-st. T. AMES CO., 137 LaSaile-st.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY TO
eell the "Explanatory Stock Doctor," published
in English and German. Also agents for Family Bibles
and Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Call on or address G. W. BORLAND & CO., 108 State-st., Chicago. WANTED-NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF INvalid gentleman; must be a fair reader. Call at 247 Vernon-av.

WANTED-A BOLICITOR FOR A SAVER OF fuel for users of boilers. Address G 30, Tribune.

WANTED-BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN TO sell a fine line in the city to the trade. Permanent situation. F 48, Tribune office. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO DO GENERAL Work in store. Apply to FLERSHEIM, BARKEN & CO., Stander & Randolphest.

WANTED-A BOST TO DO GENERAL OFFICE WORK Address, in own handwriting, G 32, Trib-WANTED-BETWEEN 9 AND 11 O'CLOCK, AT Olympic Theatre, 20 young men; call at stage door, J. Finek PY, Propertyman. WANTED-A BOY NOT LESS THAN 18 YEAR old for office and other work; must reside with hearents. Inquire at HARZ, VOGELER & CO.'S, 2 North Wells-st.

Wella-st.

WANTED-PARTNER WITH \$500, OR BOOKkeeper, who can lend above amount. References
from business houses. Address 6 34, Tribune office.

WANTED-FOUR GOOD COLORED WAITERS AT
the Merchants' Hotel. Apply at once. WANTED—A GOOD MAN OR WOMAN COOK AT KROGER'S restaurant, 204 State-st.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS TO CARtry an article for manufacturer that makes a handsome pocketpiece and sells readily. G 45, Tribune.

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT with the foreign trade in provisions, and having first-rate connections in Europe. Is ready to join gentleman with capital for the purpose of business. Finest references given. Address 6 22. Tribuse office. BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. FOR CELERY SHIPPERS—NOTICE IS HEREBY shippers of Chicago, that the Celery Grovers at their last incetting resolved to keep up the same price for all banked celery of this season, as stated to them by the

banked celery of this season, as stated to them by the Celery Growers' Committee. By order of the Celery Growers' Union. OTFO SIOKEL, Secretary. Lake Yiew, Sept. 27, 1878.

I WISH TO INVEST S300 AND SERVICES IN SOME I legitimate paying business; am a worker. Address Z 68, Tribune office.

DENSIONS AND BOUNTIES ARE NOW DUE TO soldiers or their widows; circulars free; no fee in advance. Capt. 68. ESIMS, U.S. Claim Agt., 53 N. Clark's 6.

THE TURKISH, SULPHUR, MERCURIAL, ELECTRIC, and Russian Baths at the Paimer House, entrance 33 Monroe-E., have no equals.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ELECTRIC MA-chine for medical use. Estate maker and price. Address G 42, Tribune office.

WE REPRIESENT THE MANUFACTURERS OF three staples, and desire local representatives at interior points. Correspondence solicited. G 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, CAT. APPLY TO RIJURGES OF LIMITED. A GOOD HOUSE, CAT. APPLY TO RIJURGES OF LIMITED.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR A sale cheap. For particulars address W. KARTEN, Box 163, Freeport, Ill.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE—THE YARD 651 WEST Twenty-second-st, near Asbland-av. Has been running for six years, and always done a fine business, inquire on premises for full particulars.

POR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PLANING MILL—The only one in a radius of 30 miles; brick building; everything in the best of share; situated in a thriving city of 7,000 inhabitants. Will sell (or trade) at a bargain. WM. HUNGERFORD, Lincoln, Ill.

TOR SALE—MILLINERY-THE QLDEST, LARGEST.

thriving city of 7,000 inhabitants. Will sell (or trade) at a bargain. Will HUNGERFORD, Lincoln, Ill.

FOR SALE-MILLINERY-THE OLDEST, LARGEST, best, and most popular establishment in Peoria, Ill. Now doing a good business. Stock worth \$3,500; fixtures worth \$1,000, and business, \$1,000. Frice, \$2,000; one-fourth each and balance well secured. Address if. S. Hill., Feoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—\$350 AND \$1,300—TWO NICE WELL—cetablished restaurants, doing nice business, in first-class business part of city. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-et.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STOCK AND FIXTURES, in one of the best towns in Nebraska: about \$2,500 required; a splendid chasce. Zaddress HARDWARE, SOCIETI, Lincoln, Neb.

OLD ESTABLISHED GROCKNY AND MEAT-MAR-ket for sale—One of the best corners in the city: now doing a large first-class trade, mostly for cash; a fine opportunity. Apply to ALFRED SANDERSON, 33 Winthrop-place.

VALUABLE SILVER MINING PROPERTY IS offered for sale by one having just returned from San Jush. The property is choice and full information will be furnished parties desiring to investigate. Address B 24, Tribune office.

HOESES AND CARRIAGES.

A STOCK OF OVER 50 FAMILY CARRIAGES, buckles, and phaseions to be sold at less than present cost to manufacture. G. L. BBADLEY, 218 Wabashav.

A PAIR OF ETHAN ALLENS, THAT CAN TROT in 2:50 to the pole, weigh about 1, 700 or 1, 730; will sell low or exchange for larger horses. ED GAY, 121 Walnut-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, phasetons, jump-seats, barness, etc., at very low prices. 304 and 405 Wabashav. H. B. HILL.

DUY YOUR CARRIAGES OF THE OLD RELIABLE all the lacet sayles of phasetons and jump-seat buggies, etc., and sells at prices which defies all competition.

FOR SALE—12 HORSES, FIT FOR ALL USE, WABranted sound; one week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand, plankots, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let chesp by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the chaspest. H. C. WALKER, 248 State-6t.

PENNOYER & CO., 200 WABASH-AV., 200 TO 200 WABASH-AV., MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES, Coupe Hocksways, Six-Seat Rocksways, Paris Victorias,

CABRIOLETS, BAROUCHES,
Express-Wagons and Trucks.
Also our unequaled Side-Spring and Elliptic Spring
Baggies in variety of weight to with The Trungs.
A large animher of first-class second-hand baggies, in
perfect order, very obsep.

WANTED-TO BUY FOR CASH, A FIRST-CLASS
Second-hand shifting two-scated or jump-seat
baggy. Address G 48, Aribune office.

A PINE EDUCATED GENTLEMAN OFFER:
A private lessons and conversation in French
teaches also bookeeping, commercial arithmetic
principles of marine insurance, and political economy.
English, French, and German correspondence. Long
practical experience. Apply at 220 West Adams-st. PLOCUTION—SAMUEL RAYZER, TRACHER OF election and dramatic art. An evening class will begin Thursday, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock, in floom 9 Hershey Mondo-Itall, o'd Mediann-st.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO-CONSU tation free, personally or by letter, on chron male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Fine illustrated book extant; 500 pares, beautifully boun rescriptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, postpaid. BUSINESS CARDS. WALTER CRAWFURD, NEAREST NOTARY TO Clerk's office and cours who kases record of executive legal papers. So North Clark-st. Hours-From Sa. m. 40 Sp. m.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at southwest corner Forty-eighth-st. and Woodleway-sv.

WANTED—GOOD COLORED WOMAN FOR GENpear Lake. WANTED-GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; SEA WEEK
Wand steady employment. 331 Thirty-fourth-st. WANTED-A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; MUST UNderstand cooking, washing, and ironing; German
or Scanding vian preferred. No. 30 Sixteenth-st., pear WANTED-A GOOD GIRL AS COOK AND LAUN-dress in private family. Apply at 300 Micht-WANTED-A WOMAN TO WASH DISHES IN WANTED-A SMART, ACTIVE CHAMBER AND WANTED-A GOOD GIBL IN SMALL FAMILY. WANTED-A GOOD, STRONG GIRL TO COOP
Wash, and iron in private family. Apply at 2
North LaSaile-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT AND STRADY GIRL
to do general housework; family small. Apply
16 817 Wabash-ay. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED-A REALLY COMPETENT GERMAI wirl to do general housework. Apply at 16 North Dearborn-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL ty-fifth-st. ty-fifth-st.

WANTED—DISH WASHERS; COME PERFARED to go to work. Restaurant, 148 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GREMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR GENeral housework in private family; good wages paid. 358 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, ONE ASTOOK and one as second girl. Call at 73 Rush-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMEN COOK, ONE USED to hotel work. Call to-direct Northwestern Hotel, corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts. J. HANNIGAN, Proprietor. WANTED-AT 704 MICHIGAN-AV.-A FIRST class cook and second girl, with good references

WANTED-AT THE NEW DELAVAN HOUSE, WANTED-EXPERIENCED OPERATORS OR coats, pants, vests, overalls, jumpers, and shirtes also hand-sewers, pressers, and basters. Good pay and steady work. CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 424

WANTED-AT 11 PARK-AV., A COMPETENT girl to do general housework, immediately.

WANTED-A COMPETENT LAUNDERSS: MUST have good references: German, swede, or Nov-wegian preferred. Call at 69 Calumet-av. between 10 and 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME EX-perience in decorating china. Apply at 7d West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—WOMAN OF SOME EDUCATION AND genteel appearance to fill a centeel and respect-able position. Small salary. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Book Keepers. Cherks. &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF 28

Years as corresponding, shipping, or invoice cierk, or salesman, who has had three years experience as shipping clerk for manufacturing house, and five years as drug salesman and correspondeat, of siering builtness habits, first-class responsibility, character, and reference. Address K C K, care Hosel World, & Dearborn-St. CITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR Section and Canadian references. Address Box 534. Toronto, Canada. Toronto, Canada,
SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK OF ANY
Kind in wholesale house, store, fire-insurance, or
newspaper office, or as collector, by experienced and
reliable man, well sequainted in the city, and can furnish A 1 references. Address C 55. Tribune office, OlituATION WASTED-BY A BOY is YEARS OF O age in a wholesale grocery house; is quick and cor-rect at digures, and writes a good hand, best of refer-ences. Address G 4, Tribune office. STUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AN RXperienced stenographer and correspondent, theroughly familiar with office work and bookkeeping, destres employment. Best references. Address D 1.
Tribune office. CITUATION WAN TED-BY A YOUNG MAN WITH Seven years' experience in the dry goods and notions business in a "wholessie or retail buse; satisfactory references turnished. Address G 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR AS-aistant. Beferences. G 21, Tribune office. alstant. References. G 21, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKeeper, aged 22, desires a place. or will engage in
any position in any business. is well recommended,
and cannot be seared by hard work. Address EDWARD
BORN, Sheldon-Court Hotel, West Ladison-st., near
sheldon. CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN Is the country, with long experience in the dry goods and notion business: speaks English, German, and Rohemian. Satisfactory references furnished. G 27, Tribune office.

une office.

SITUATION WANTED-IN OFFICE: SEVERAL
System experience; small salary expected. Good references given. G 51, Tribuse office.
SITUATION WANTED-AS CLERK IN FIRSTClass hotel. State salary paid and amount of night work, if any, to be done. Reference given. Address Box 985, Fond du Lac, Wia. SITUATION WANTED—BY A WATCHMAKER
S and jeweler of twelve years' experience as workman or salesman, city or country. Best of references
as to workmanship and as a salesman. Address A 23.
Tribune office,

Conchimen. Tenansters. Sc.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN; 18
S a first-class conchiman. Best city references given.
Call or address 107 Kast Fourteenth-st., near State.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. BY A
young man (English), aged 25; well used to the care
of fine horses and carriages. Best references. G 35.
Tribune office.

of the horses and carriages. Best references. G 3, Tribune office.

Miscellameous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF experience in law, real estate, insurance, or mercantile office. Good references. Address G 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17 IN A 5 first-class house; wares only nominal the first year. Address F 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN TO work in a private family morning and evening. Address G 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES only find of employment; speaks French and German. Good reference. Address DANGERFIELD, G 37, Tribune office.

SERMSTRANDERS.
SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF dressmaking establishment by a lady who has hed long experience as cutter and designer. Address Fall Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO COMPETEN
girls, as child's nurse and to do chamber work as
newing. Good references given. Object to the coun
try. Call at 324 South May-st.

Try. Call at 224 South May-48.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WIDOW
S hely as housekeeper or matron in an institution.
Address Mrs. A. BitGAWN, 604 State-88.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A.
Sidy thoroughly competent to take entire charge.
Address F 41, Tribune office.

CITUATIONS WANTED—THE WOMAN'S CHILIDOT IN Association Employment Bureau farmishment as the competition of the competi

8 Farweil field.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN MEED OF STREET OF German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 185 Milwantee-sy.

Miscolinasons.

CITUATION WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIED copring to do either at home or in office. G II.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY of intelligence and reflacement as commercian. So objection to traveling. Address F 61, Trime office.

PATENTS.

PATENTS—C. S. HARRISON & CO., SOLICITO
Of Patents, Room 21 Resper Block, northeast of the control of

TRIMS TO CITT SUBSCRIBERS.

divered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per wee divered. Sunday included, 30 cents per wee THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, or Madbon and Dearborn sta., Chicago, In.

POSTAGE

Eirbt and Twelve Page Paper. TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE CHICAGO THINUNE has established branch office for the receipt of submitted and advertisements

NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc Fanuer, Manager.
Pallis, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bate
E. Manissa, Agent.
LONDON, Eug.—American Exchange, 440 St MASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. and A. M.—The members are hereby notified to attend a Hegular Communication of the lodge, to be held at the hall connel instead and Randolph-sts., this (Wednesday) evening, Oct. 1, at 720 o'clock snarp. All Master Masons are cordially invited to witness our work. By order of CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M. CHAS. B. BRADLEY, Sec.

AMUSEMENTS. Exposition Building. McVleker's Theatre

on street, between Dog-born and State. Encent of Lotta. Afternoon, "Two Sisters" and Naval Engagement." Evening, "Zip." Hooley's Theatre. ion. "Pin a 4." After

Haverly's Theatre, form street, corner of Monroe, y." Afternoon and evening. Hamlin's Theatre.

Olympic Theatre. Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. "Forta hieves." Afternoon and evening.

Hershey Music Hall.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1879.

The reception of President HAYES by the rast browd which gathered at the State Fair at Springfield was of a piece with the sinsere demonstrations of respect and esteen which have everywhere greeted him along the line of his Western tour, and the speech be made at the Fair was characterized by the clearness, plainness, and strong good sense peculiar to his public utterances.

There are many curious facts develope by the Internal Revenue Bureau in its man d duties in connection with collections in various parts of the country; but there is no one fact more startling, and to which the Damocratic party can point with less pride, than that which is given in another to the well-known unfruitfulness of the South as a revenue region, it is now discov ered that it costs fourteen times moreto collect the same amount of money in th Southern States than it does in New York

Gen. GRANT and wife and a small party of relatives and friends left San Francisco las Valley, where there will be neither receptions nor speech-makings, and no daily record imphal progress. Quiet, rest, and th full enjoyment of the glorious scenery of that renowned region will be the program section with our Pacific Coast dis patches we print numerous interviews with prominent people of various political belong-ings and predilections in this city, giving their views as to the nomination of Gen. GRANT for President by the Republican Na tional Convention in 1880.

A shrewd prognosticator of coming political events, after easting the horoscope, makes this prediction: The Democratic Convention will meet next May in St. Louis, and there and then nominate-For President-SAMUEL J. Tripen, of New

For Vice-President-Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN. of Kentucky.

The nomination will be for sale to the ighest bidder, just as it was in 1876, and

Saure will bid the most money and honestly take the goods. Gov. Blackburn will be minated to placate the "Solid South, and make the ticket go down sweet in Dixie Our prophet says, after inspecting the entrails of birds after the manner of the Ro man sootheavers, the auspices all point to the nomination by the Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago, of Ulysam & Galax, of Illinois and Ohio, for President and James G. BLANKE, of New England and for Vice-President, and tha power of h-ades cannot prevail et them. THE TRIBUNE reserves it Presidential guess until later in the sea-and more of the back counties are

It is seriously proposed to hold a National Convention in Ireland to discuss the wrongs and outrages of which the people of that unhappy island complain, and more particularly to take into consideration the pitiful position of the Irish tenant-farmers, who, through the almost total failure of their grops, are unable to pay the enormous rent exacted by the landlords, and are threatened of their copy. m if they fail to meet these oblitent the assembly of such a conven-tion, the prohibitory statute having been repealed, and the prospect that it will be held excites some concern in England. The London Times is not at present

eviction of their tenants, would, it is be-lieved, be followed by a series of agrarian

It is a matter for general congratulation that the long-continued dispute over the West Side boulevard has been settled,—not especially because Washington street has been selected, but because the controversy is ended. The advocates of the Ada bonlevard may console themselves and take heart. If the new boulevard along Wash-ington street shall prove to be as desirable as it is generally believed it will be, the Adams street people will probably be able after time to secure the same privilege and exemption for that thoroughfare as an ap-proach to Douglas Park. So long as there was a practically interminable and irrecon-cilable conflict between the two streets, there ide people might better agree to any other colution than that.

Gov. BlackBush's engagement to speak a Columbus this week in advocacy of the election of Ewing as Governor of Ohio has been canceled by the Democratic State Executive Committee, presumably by his consent, since he has not yet disposed of the yellow-fever indictment against him in a manner calculated to insure for him a cordial welcome from the people of Ohio. On the contrary, fresh testimony is daily furnished of Luke P. Blackburn's complicity in the horrible plot to spread the pesti lence among the Union armies and thr out the large cities of the North; and in addition to the official records already pro duced to sustain the charge, it now appear in evidence that among other clothing which Dr. BLACKBURN took to the yellow-fever hospital in Havana to have it infected for transportation to the North was a black suit of clothes by means of which it was proposed to assasinate President Lincoln, the plan being to send him the suit as a pretended gift from the workingmen of Man-chester, in England. Inasmuch as the Gov. ernor of Kentucky is not yet prepared to deny that he is the same BLACKBURN mentio in this official testimony, it is not surprising that the Ohio Democratio managers should excuse him from making any political speeches in that State.

excited yesterday; indeed, there was a reg-ular panic on the first call, which was only ended by an order from the President to 'pass the call," or, in other words, to cease attempting to trade in the article. The market had advanced the previous afternoon to nearly \$1.09 per bushel for November delivery, as it was expected that the morning cables would bring news of higher prices on the other side of the Atlantic. But the news received yesterday rather pointed the other way, and the feeling here was so weak as to suggest ARTEMUS WARD'S description of his sensations during a fit of seasiekness: he felt like "a couple of yards of boiled rag trying to stand on end." Matters were made worse by the fact that privileges had been sold Monday afternoon to "put" some half-million bushels at about \$1.07: and the sellers of the said puts were wild with excitement. The first trading was at \$1.071, and the market fell in a few moments to \$1.061, with everybody wanting to sell and no one wanting to buy. The confusion was ended by a premature adjournment, and sales were made immediately afterwards, on the side-The market afterwards fell to \$1.04%, and reacted subsequently. A great many unforunate investors were squeezed out by the sudden movement, as their trades were not ecured by margins sufficient to cover the

The local wheat market was very much

M. GREVY AND MR. HAYES. There is a striking similarity in the peronal habits, the political policy, and the administrative methods of the Presidents of the United States and France. A Paris correspondent of ope of the English papers eaking of the simplicity of M. Gazyr's life, says that he is the first genuinely Republican President France has ever had, for M. THIERS, though a bourgeois by birth, was Monarchist by training, and Louis Napo-LEON and MACMAHON were always fond of the glitter of pageant and a gorgeous fanfare whenever they appeared in public. M. GREYY lives not only a simple life, but seems to be desirous of setting an example of simplicity to his people, and this is eminently obe teristic of Mr. HAYES, who has lived in a frugal manner, and, when he has been obliged, in obedience to the demands of official etiquet, to give State

dinners, has characterized them by a lack of ostentation and a degree of temperatenes which has occasioned ill-natured comments in some quarters, even among a republican constituency. There is no ostentations exense incurred by either President. Both are First-Magistrates of their Republics, and citizens too. M. GREYY dresses like an ordinary professional man, though by precedent he would be warranted in wearing a uniform as Commander-in-Chief. While all our

Presidents would have the same warrant. they have refrained in deference to the dem peratic simplicity of the Government as well as of the people. In many of his peculiarities, M. Grevy is even more quiet and modes than any President we have ever had. This ndent says; "He drives out without any of the fuse and feathers which always accompanied the Emperor and even Marshal MacManon; avoids liveries for his servents, and keeps his own country house in the Jura among old friends and kinsfolk on its usual footing, that of an English manor house or grange of the second class. Outside Paris he is a 'Squire, and nothing more." He also adds that when he visits home he travels like any other gentleman, without any spe-cial compartment in his train; gets his ticket himself, buys his newspaper, and takes his soat wherever he can find one. "He is even accused of waiting his turn for his own dividends, standing en queue for a long time, instead of sending a servant to perform that disagreeable duty; and, although the accusa-tion is probably false, nobody finds it im-probable or ridiculous." Like Mr. HAYES, he appears to be a man without affectation, as his plainness does not diminish the digni of his office. The result, however, differs the two countries, for while in the United States no one believes that the popularity of the Government can be affected by the Pres-idential simplicity, the old French courtiers and the sympathics with Monardy bunger

The workings of the polare remarkably similar also

and unusual concessions, and both gave im diate offense to the stalwart fac their parties. The French Radicals chafed French press raved and fumed as did our own Radical Republican papers. Two ques-tions of paramount importance, however, consolidated the parties in each Reublic. In France ait was the educa onal question; in the United States, se Southern question. When these emer-encies occurred, both men rose to the full gencies occurred, both men rose to the full hight of the occasion and proved equal to it. When the Clericals of France antagonized the effort of the Government to obtain the control of the schools, and to make an absolute divorce of Church and State in this mat crushed the conspiracy of the Confeder Brigadiers to obtain control of the Gove ment and assert the pernicious dogma of State sovereignty. The effect was the same in each case. The discontented factions were pacified. The wanderers came back to the fold back to the fold. Conservatives and Radicals pulled together again. The Ultra-montanes of France and the Solid South find selves confronted, the one by a unit o ublicans of all shades, the other by Solid North. It is safe to assert that, after Mr. Harzs and M. Gervy have completed their careers and retired from public life, history will record the same verdict in each case, and will affirm that, while there was nothing dazzling in the Administration of either, they nevertheless commended themselves to popularity by their plainness and simplicity of life, and the calmness and moderation of their policy of government.

HOW ESTATES ARE EATEN UP. If anybody at any time proposes for any purpose to contest a will that involves the distribution of any property that misguided individual should follow the advice Punch gave to young men about to marry,-"Dont!" After an estate passes through the litigation of a few years, and the attorneys, courts, executors, referees, and receiv ers have got a thorough picking at it, there is nothing left to divide, no matter how much there was of a to start with. It would be still more accurate to say that the attorneys rarely permit any final order to be made, if they can help it, until the assets have all been exhausted, and there is not enough meat left on the carcass to pay for recording the decree. Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce is a type for all litigation over wills. A

ase in point:

Mr. James B. Taylor died in New York in 1870 worth about \$3,000,000. The city had paid him half a million dollars profit on single real-estate transaction. He owned number of shares in the New York Times, which were bought by Mr. Grongs Jones for \$154,000, and \$450,000 cash was offered after his death for his interest in the New York Transcript, which was the corporation news paper and was coining money. He had valuable dock property and other real estate in large quantity. There were no children but one grandchild, to whom he bequeathe an annuity of \$5,000; the remainder of the property was willed to his wife. This grandchild (Mrs. Howland) thought she the property, and sought to break the walk, at \$1.05} and \$1.06, simultaneously, of litigation, which has left not a shred of the estate for either the widow or the grand child. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid out to insatiate lawyers and absorbing receivers, and the court fees, leakage, and shrinkage have swallowed up the rest. Had the will been followed, Mrs. HowLAND would have had her allowance regularly up to the time of her death, and

Mr. Taylon's widow would have been rich. This TAYLOR will case is an epitome of the entire fistory of testamentary litigation. It is surprising that, in view of the certain disappearance of an estate in magazina, should be any squabble among heirs. rance of an estate in litigation, there The man, woman, or child who has money or property left by will should take it, whether much or little, and be satis fied. Heirs who are cut off without a shill ling should not contest the will with any hope of getting any money out of the contest, no matter what the merits of their case may be, unless they compel the successful legatees to make a settlement with them. Estates rarely, if ever, yield under the most favorable circumstances the amount at which they are popularly estimated, but they dwindle away entirely during the neglect of rears and under the relentless attacks of the awyers on both sides. Claims are trumped up that would never be dreamt of if the property passed directly over in undisputed possession, and after the guardians, executors, trustees, receivers, and counsel are through with the squabble, and they mutual ly agree that there is nothing more to fight for, that is an end of the litigation and the

GREECE AND TURKEY. The complication into which the Greek frontier question has been brought by the evident determination of the Porte not to concede the demands of the Greek Com nissioners, only shows how inoperative and manthoritative an instrument is the Treaty of Berlin. Greece was kept out of the war between Turkey and Russia by the interference of England, who solemnly promised that her territorial claims should have a friendly hearing in the Berlin Congress, and that the rectification of her frontier should be adjusted, if her troops already on the frontier returned and she remained neutra in the struggle. She accepted the condition recalled her troops, kept the peace, and all that was done for her was to admit her repreentative to the Congress without the right vote, and to incorporate the following rovision in the treaty: "In case the agre ent relative to a rectification of frontier ovided by Protocol 13, between the Sublime Porte and the Kingdom of Greece should not be realized, the Powers declare themselves ready to offer their good services to the two Powers, Ottoman and Greek." The protocol referred to merely expressed the willingness of the Ports to consider the question of a new frontier in conference. A year and a half year clapsed before Turkey paid any atten-tion to the matter whatever, though Greece repeatedly called for the conference, and is

the latest possible moment. Commissioners, and every Geeeks to bring about a consi effort of the main subject was frustrated. Weeks, and even months, were consumed in doing nothing, until at last the Greek Government, out of patience and disgusted, withdrew its Cor missioners, and again notified the Powers of the action of Turkey. A more significant warning was given to Turkey and a new Commission was appointed, but no under-standing has been arrived at, nor is it probable there will be one, since Turkey is de-termined not to concede the Greek demand, and evidently calculates that the Powers will not interfere. Both countries are making warlike preparations, and the bitter feelings on both sides have now reached that point where war will be inevitable unless the Powers interfere. Thus far it does not appear the many of them will do so, the only intimation of such a result being the assurance of Lord Salissumy to the French Minister, M. Waddingron, to the effect that Enland would endeavor to obtain the uncondi tional cession of Janina to Greece. But this is no more than England promised to do a year and a half ago, and amounts to no more. On the other hand, it is the opinion in Constantinople that Austria is ob-structing the efforts for an understanding, and that in the event of hostilities she would immediately occupy Macedonia, which would complete her march to the Ægean Sea, the ultimate point of Austrian ambition at presthing is certain : the Treaty of Berlin has been a sham and a fraud to Greece. has been deceived and betrayed by those pretending to be her friends.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY. cently received a new imeptus. Sir John A. MacDonald, the Canadian Prime Minister, has been in England urging the Imperial Government to indorse or guarantee the bonds of the Dominion to the sum of \$100,000,000, with which bonds the road is to be built. The recent most extraordina statements of Mr. DISBARLI as to the pres and prospective condition of Manitoba, at the present and future refuge of the Ameri can people seeking fertile lands and happy homes, may be considered as due to the aggerated representations of the plausible Canadian Minister. It is now understood that the subsidy asked has met the favor the English Government, and that it will be ecommended as a Ministerial measure

he next meeting of Parliament. The history of this railway has some in-terest. Before the panie, the Dominion, as an inducement to Columbia to enter the Canadian Confederacy, promised to build a railroad from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific Coast, through British America. Subse quently, Sir John A. MacDonald, then, as now, Premier, was detected in engineering after the American style, a Credit-Mobilie job, and was driven out of the Government in disgrace. The matter has rested since ther without action. Last year, under the protect ive craze, MacDonalD was restored to power and the railroad to the Pacific has been revived. The visit to England to interest th Imperial Government has been so far suc essful, but that success to be complete de pends on the favorable action of Parliament In the meantime the whole Dominion excited. The road is to start from Montreal and, proceeding northwest, skirt the north shore of Lake Superior to Fort William,

which is to be the port on Lake Superior; further West from which there will be navigation to the St. Lawrence, From Fort William the road will pass through the wilderness to Winnipeg in Manitoba, and thence northwestwardly to the Pacific Coast. So much of this road as lies between FortWilliam and Winnipeg and thence west in the valleys of the tributaries of the Red River will pass through a fertile region capable of large production, especially of wheat and oats, and will eventually be the seat of a large population. But east of Fort William and west of the Assiniboine and Saskatche wan Valleys it will be through a region which, so far as it has been developed, gives little promise, either in the way of productiveness or of population on the Pacific Coast. North of the Territory of Washington the country may in the future fill up to

some extent We have already spoken of the Red River Valley and of the region watered by its trib-utaries. This district is of the same general character as our own Minnesota and Dakota. and will in time be a vast grain-field, capable of a food-production of incalculable extent. Of course, this district, to be of any profit, must have communication with the East. Between it and the Canadas there is a dreary waste of uncultivable and inhospitable land, which can never afford the railroad any local business. Through this district the productions of the Red River Valley must be hauled by rail during nine months of the year. During the other season, which ends with early frost, the transportation can find lake navigation from Fort William, through Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, the Welland Canal, and Ontario, to the St. Lawrence. A shorter, more direct, and, for many years to come, the general, route will be from the Winnipeg region down through Minnesota and Wisconsin to Chicago, and thence to the East. It will be found that for a long time to come the set-tlement of Manitoba and the adjoining districts will be an addition to the Chicago traffic of the best portion of the productio

of that new wheat-field. The whole distance marked out for the Canadian Pacific Railway is 2,500 miles. The loan which the Imperial Government is asked and expected to guarantee is \$100,-000,000. This, of course, will cover the \$20,000,000 expended or debt incurred by the Dominion Government already. There is not, and certainly ought not to be, any jealousy on the part of the American people of the success of this great work alo northern frontier. Within five years the will be at least four completed routes in the United States connecting the Misso River and the Pacific Coast. The Canadia Pacific is a valuable provision for the future. It will be some years before it is in successful operation, but as it is completed it will draw hither to this conis completed it will draw hither to this continent a new and hardy population to engage in overcoming distance, climate, the forest, the barren rock, the sandy desert, and the profound solitude of the now unpenetrated wilds of Northern America. The United States are eminently practical. Having once opened a highway to the Pacific, they abandoned the subsidy business, leaving to private enterprise and private capital the opening of additional roads as fast as they are needed. Private enterprise has already built a railway from San Francisco 700 miles

through Arizona, to New Mexico, and Texas to New Orleans and the Mississippi Biver; while private enterprise in building a road, with Chicago connections south through Kansas and New Mexico to Magatlan, in Mexico, on the of the American Territories another road is building from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound. While this is going on, the American people, who have not the slightest doubt of the manifest destiny of this Republic, instead of being jealous or alarmed at the expenditures on the other side of the Lakes, are rejoiced at the preparations there making for the future. There may have been som apprehension that the rather sparsely peo-pled Dominion was perhaps overdoing the business by accumulating enormous debts, but, if the Imperial Government is willing to underwrite the bonds, no objection will be made on this side of the border. The enlarge ment of the Welland and the St. Lawren Canals is really to be regarded as an Am ican work, fully as much so as would be the enlargement of the Eric Canal. It is a mere question of time. The expenditures of the Dominion are all discounts of the future. The building of another railway to the Pa-cific, at the ultimate cost of the British Government, is only an addition to the already rich dowry which the Dominion will bring with her when, in the evolution operations of tim , she will unite her destiny to that of the n-bound Republic of North America This happy union may be delayed and post-poned a decade or more, but that it will come in the natural order of things, as the ripe fruit drops from the trees, no sane man ha any doubt. Until that time let the Cana dians go on with their works, and by all means let them have the Imperial Govern ment aid them as much as possible. this \$100,000,000 be duplicated, again again, and the people of England will the satisfaction of knowing that it is given to expand and enlarge the power and glory of the great English-speaking continental

All the negroes that have gone to Kansas ble homes. Gov. Sr. John is the authority for this statement. It is certain that the exodu will be renewed in large proportions earl January. The success of the advance-guard will stimulate the movement. The negroes left be ind have been kept well informed of the condi tion of things in Kansas. As soon as the crop has been sent to market and paid for they will begin to move in crowds. Where one went th year, ten will go next. Now, what do the South ern people propose to do about it? Have they made up their minds to see their lands stripped of laborers, or do they hope to keep the credu lous and easily-frightened negroes quiet by threats and promises? If they are not prepared to reduce rents and store-charges, and to go much further than Gov. Foors proposed in as suring the negroes the free exercise of their political rights, the Chinamen cannot be brought on too soon. Six months from now many fields will be lying idle for want of hands to work them. And it is time to ask in the same connection, What do the Northern people propose to do about 4t? There is a growing feeling not only that the negroes should be protected in emigrating peaceably if they desire, but that they should be encouraged to emigrate. Common humanity demands that the negroes being suddenly emancipated from their politics slavery, should not be left to a moral bondag more degrading even than the other. The duties of their Northern friends do not end with the taking off of their chains. They hav right to protection. The ballot was given to them for that purpose. Now that it has been wrested from them, it is a great question whether the Northern people are not bound to find them an asylum from oppression, where they may have the free speech, free ballot, and free press guaranteed by the Constitution and

Republic of America

Hundreds of attempts have been made to use crude petroleum as fuel, but for some reason or another they have all failed, although every inventor knew there was millions in it if h succeeded in making the thing work. The Journal of the Franklin Institute thinks the problem has at last been solved. It says:

problem has at last been solved. It says:

Air, steam, and oil-spray are injected into a suitable fire-box. The result is an infiammable gas, burning with a smokeless fiame which produces intense beat. Into the fire-box is passed a tube which branches into two pipes. One of these connects with the boiler and the other with the oil-tank. Valves peculiarly constructed regulate the quantity of steam or oil admitted to the furnace. No, other machinery is required. A preliminary blaze of wood under the boiler is needed to raise the steam necessary to start the burner into operation. Upon the first practical test of this new fuel the safety-valve was blown off at 120 bounds pressure twenty minutes after the burner was ignited. But this terrible fiame can be regulated by a turn of the hand. A barrel of crude oil is worth about \$1, but its heat-producing capacity is much greater than that of a dollar's worth of coal. Assuming that oil will remain cheap, and that its supply will be unsimited, the possibilities of this new burner in ocean and railway traffic are simply inclealable. The labor and cost of firing up are dispensed with. The danger from sparks and cinders is eradicated. Neither smoke, dirt, nor ashes attend its use. The space occupied by oil, as compared with an equal value of coal, is hardly anything, and leaves valuable room for cargo. A moderate oil-tank, situated remote from the furnace in a ship, would hold fuel enough for a double trip, and would supplant the great coal-bankers with their attendant dirt.

If Lucius P. Robinson is elected Governo of New York in 1879 he will be an applicant for the Democratic nomination for President in 1880. This idea has suddenly burst upon the intelligence of Democratic editors in all parts of the country. Circumstances which confirm owing: (1) That the New York World, a strong Robinson paper, is bitterly or posed to Tilden; (2) that the warmest sur porters of Robinson in New York City are clamoring for "personal character" as the first requisite of a candidate,—a principle which would exclude Tilden from the Presidency; (3) that Hobinson, if elected Governor, would really be the most available man of his party for the Presidency: and (4) that There has of late despaired of success, and said so. The possible nomination of Robinson for the Presidency imposes a grave responsibility on those Republicans in New York who speak of scratching Connect.'s name from the regular ticket. If their efforts should elect ROBINSON as Governor, and make him a candidate for the Presidency, they may wish that they had been a

"The Bloody Shirt" isn't much laughed at the North now. The reason is that the bave learned that it is a reality. In 1872 and 1876, when campaign-speakers told of the political atroction in the South, men turned away and laughed. It seemed then a huge joke—i and laughed. It seemed then a huge joke—
tale got up to put audiences in good humor—
that in this eulightened age vast bodies of white
men should have combined in a conspiracy
against the ballot-bex, and should actually have
excluded therefrom by murder and threats of
murder hundreds of thousands of their fellow ns. But the proof of these things put chizens. But the proof of these things puts them beyond coubt. It is contained in hage volumes of Congressional reports, made by representatives of both political parties; in the correspondence of thousands of candid travelers, and in the admissions of Democrats themselves. Dozens of newspapers and hundreds of public men'at the South admit and deplore the truth of the statements. This is why, when Northern men hear of the bloody shirt, it does not seem to them any longer an amusing subot seem to them any longer an amusing sub

lost English journals are delightful Little tiercape in mixing up American affairs when we seek to comment upon them. The Calina election afforded them a rare opportunity and one of this properties.

mean less in the United States than in any othe civilized country." It would be fair to repl that prevailing ignorange is more characteristic and less damaging among English editors that among the same class of people elsewhere. It is extremely probable that the "former Baptis minister" who has thus been mixed up with the Governorship of California will never attain that distinction, even though he should succeeding etting himself shot at again.

to "denounce" the Yazoo plan in politica. These denounciations will, it is believed, be very satisfactory to the widow of the murdered Dixon, while at the same time they will assure every Independent and negro in the South that it is safe to oppose the regular party nomina tions. Laman's denunciations of murder as a legitimate party weapon will be like the brilliant SERGEANT PRENTIES condemnation of repudiation as a means of getting rid of debt. PRENTIES was a far more eloquent and popular man than Senator Lawar. When he spoke the Mississippians flocked in crowds to hear him, and applicated him immoderately. But they went home and voted for repudiation all the same. So we fear those inhabitants of Missis sippl who may be able to read Senator Laman's speech will not on account of it neglect to keep their powder dry and their shotguns well oiled

If Adams street failed to secure a Counci order to be converted into a park driveway or boulevard, no part of the blame attaches to Addermen SMYTH, SWIFT, and EVERETT, who fought "tooth and toe-nail" for Adams street. Washington would have been adopted months ago but for their strenuous opposition. Pretty much all the southwestern Alderman pulled for Adams. If Adams had been an eighty-feet street, like Washington, instead of sixty-six Park, it would have won; but it unfortunatel terminates at California avenue, a mile or m east of the park. The property-owners of the street should take steps to have it extended to Central Park. It was foolish plotting that pre-vented its being laid out that far originally.

The Democratic party in Virginia is disrup in consequence of the debt question, one fac-tion being known as the Debt-Payers and the other as the Forcible Readjusters. The acrimony of the canvass has brought out some in-teresting testimony from Democratic sources about the fairness of elections in the Old Dominion: A correspondent of the New York Hera'd reports a conversation thus:

"Til tell you one thing," said a Readjuster.

"Til tell you one thing," said a Readjuster.

"there is going to be no 'shenanigan' thus time."

"How do you mean?"

"Weil, we intend to have a fair election and a fair count. They won't have Republicans to fool with this time."

"Way, have you not always had fair elections and fair counts in Virginia?"

"Never."

A "Stalwart" from Galesburg stalked into the editor, said: "See here, Mr. Editor, I don't want you to

eave out of your old TRIBUNE anything about the GRANT boom." " Why not?" "Because everything about the 'boom' is sweeter nor taffy to the fellers down our way;

you can't give the boys too much of it. I tell you she's comin'.' "Why the boom for GRANT, and don't you orgit at."

And then be departed. The Philadelphia Times (Dem.), speaking of The Philadelphia Times (Dem.), speaking of the yellow-fever monster of Kentucky, remarks: If no better explanation of Gov. Blackburk's participation in the plot to introduce infected clothing into the North during the War can be found tonn that offered by the Louisville Cowier-Journal, it would have been better to make none at all. To assume that he was a joyla!, rollicking boy, pursuing an infamous purpose with "seriocomic zest," involves a strain upon the public credulity that it won't bear. If Gov. Blackburk is guilty of the offense charged, the shame of the deed is now upon the State of Kentucky, whose highest office be fills.

There seems to be no doubt about his being guilty of the offense charged; in fact, he has never denied it, but has attempted to cough the charge down by treating it with assumed lofty

The gifted Sunset Cox happened to have the floor in Congress last spring under a suspension of the rules, and at the urgent request of Congressman Townsund, of Ohio, moved the passage of the bill increasing the pay of the letterarriers. That was the whole extent of Cox connection with the measure. Townsant drafted the bill, nursed it through committee, Cox has been presented with a gold watch and chain by the grateful employes of the New York sucking his thumbs in Clevel and and wondering

How the Hoodiums will rage at the "eashed Sphinx" who declined to shake hands with the platherskite after he had proposed to welcome GRANT on his arrival home by burning him is oafers will now howl against GRANT from the having insulted the laborers of the country; but, as everybody of deceney and common sense will rejoice that GRANT treated KRARNET just as his conduct merited, every Hoodlum speech made against GRANT will be just so much fresh tide

JOHN C. NEW, formerly United States Treas urer, whaled GEORGE P. BISSELL, of Hartford in the rotunds of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Bis sell, in giving his view of the case to a reporter. made this comic defense of his reputation fo

Several persons who saw the affair to-night com-mented on my cowardics. But Mr. PLINY JEWELL, brother to Gov. JEWELL, told them that, as Colonel of the Twenty-fith Massachusetts Regiment, I had already faced danger, and cowardics was not to be attributed to me. If PLINY JEWELL said that, of course BISSELL

was not guilty of cowardice, and it is a great pity was so long in doubt about it himself.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, a bitter Southern paper, admires Gen. Grant very much. It says of his speech to the ex-Confeder-

much. It says or his speech to unexample of the says of his speech to unexample of the says of his speech to unexample of the says of the mind more than going abroad. Much of the prejudice and intojerance. North and south, except from professional politicians, comes from ignorance of the world at large. We have no doubt that Graxy is, in all respects, a more conservative man than he ever was before. Not a particle of bitterness toward the South seems to have an abiding place in his nature. GRANT is a favorit with the Southern Den cratic press generally.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK is a candidate for President on the following platform:
WHRHEAS, The handsomest man in America
ought to be President; and
WHRHEAS, I SHARLE HANDSOMEST MAN IN AMERICA;

therefore,

Resolved, That I will be President, if I can.

This platform has all the qualities that a political utterance of the kind should have. It is terse, plain, and comprehensive.

John D. Long, the young Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is already thinking of the Presidency. The Philadelphia Times advises him to buy an air-brake. But how much fitter is the warning of the poet:

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little Lone.

Senator WALLAGS and Speaker RANDALL poke in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, saturday, and tried to explain away the busi-

get that he was nominated for the Vict Pres mey in 1864 on a platform which declared the the War was a failure. The people then decided that it was Pundleron who was the failure. and they haven't yet got over that notion.

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKS recommends "cos temptuous toleration " of " polecat opinions," baying KBARNEY and his fellow-orators in mind

Farewell, SIMMONS, you have left us, and you

Gen. GRANT'S snubbing of KRARREY is to ensely popular.

The Republican back-door has been nailed un No GORHAMS need apply. PERSONALS.

"The Hidden Path "-Redpath. Secretary McCrary will go to Iowa in Oa George Eliot has received \$250,000 from

Ex-Empress Eugenie is compiling a memois of the Prince Imperial. To Massachusetts: Beware of Butler, H. is the cock-eyed monster.

Verdi protests that he has laid down the To Mr. Ewing: Baware of the ides October and the "idees" of Onio.

The German Emperor will soon pay one of his coasional visits to his wife at Baden. There are forty-five babies in one North

Carolina town named after Senator Zeb Vance.

The latest intelligence from Carl Schurs:

"How do you like the Indian summer I sent you!" The fool and Bob Ingersoll hath said there s no God, and both belong to the Ingersoll party.

Prof. Marsh says "Man has lived in Eaope 250,000 years." How is this, Miss Anthony? A Cincinnati pawnbroker died of swallowing his false teeth. They constantly gnawed at his

A new book as announced is, "Letters of Cat." Isn't the first word of the title a misprint

Col. Forney takes back with him a large lot of Western crop reports, which he will embody From all parts of the South application have been regeived for children of the late Gen

The Bishop of Tournsi, the loudest of the ligian prelates in opposing the new school law, has resigned his See.

M. and Mme. Catacazy are in excellent health, and reside near Paris, in the suburban Two eminent actors, Edwin Booth and Jos

Jefferson, made their first appearance upon the stage at Wilmington, N. C. It is stated that Miss Genevieve Ward, who speaks French perfectly, may appear shortly at the Theatre Francais on trial. Count Von Moltke knows something of

English literature, thinks highly of Shakspears, but more highly of Miss Braddo n. Mrs. Langtry being about to sail for Amerca, it occurs to us that her fit of seasicuness will be no lovelier than any one's else.

The fact that hell is closed for repairs, if we may believe a certain lecturer, should tem-potarily retire a popular adjuration. Perhaps Massachusetts would be justified in using the Barksdale plan in connection with Ben Butler. Here is an extreme case.

James Redpath once went to Europe without speaking of his intention to any one. His friends think he has had another freak. The size of his feet is the only thing that restrains Cetywayo from occasionally putting his

Many of the Chinese of this country narry Irishawomen, in order, we suppose, to har-nonize the "washee-washee" interests. The Washington Capitol says that Widow Oliver has been sent to the peor-house. It will be just in her line to lecture to a poor house.

Charles Reade has written a play called erning his habits, he is well qualified to do it. It is rumored at Ottawa that the Governor-General has petitioned the Home Government for leave to reside in Toronto a portion of each year

"The world would be just as well off without women," says the editor of the St. Louis.
Times, whom some St. Louis girl has stepped on. Mrs. Woodhull is going to run for the Presidency; and we suggest as a proper ticket, under the circumstances, Woodhull and Kalloch. Jefferson Davis declines an offer of \$500 to write a newspaper sketch of the reasons why he sent the Confederate army into Pennsylvania in

The English forces which are advancing on Cabul feel as ticklish and as anxious for their safety as the advance agent of a "Pinafore" com-

Ralph Waldo Emerson never was a robust man, but he has outlived most of his early com-rades. Old age is rapidly showing itself upon him An exchange says: "In Missouri the

other day a young man was really talked to death."
Such cases are rare when Congress is not in Ex-Gov. Tilden has declined with thanks in invitation to deliver the address at the fair of the Keystone Agricultural Society, of Berks Coun-

Lucie Zarate, the midget, and her father and mother sailed for Vera Cruz, Mexico, recently. The profits of their three years' visit amounted to \$20,610.

Mr. William Harris, a wealthy citizen of Dandridge, Tenn., has kindly adopted Mrs. Chisolm's youngest son, Willie, and will give him a good bome and education. A medical authority says, "There is more

A medical authorize says, a factor is in the bite of a mosquito than there is in the bite of a rattlemake, considering the size." But who ever thinks of priming a man with whisky when he is bitten by a mosquito?

Mile. Ross Bonheur has just presented a picture of a life-size lion to the Spanish Government, on condition that it shall be hung in the Museum of Madrid. The rule being that the work of living artists shall not be exhibited there, an exception has been made in favor of this picture. Cincinnati is proud of her triumph in sea curing Mr. Preston Powers, son of Hiram Powers, as a resident. He will remove his studio from Rome, and establish a school of sculpture in the Queen City. He will be accompanied by skilled Italian artisans, who will give instruction to workers in marble.

Tennyson will secure that handsome property erty for his family, after all. He could not afford to change his name, but his son Lionel has no objection to taking the name which his Uncle Charles accepted for the humans of the his Uncle Charles

jection to taking the name which his Uncle Charles accepted for the purpose of securing an annual income of over \$10,000. The young man was marned a few months ago. Hereafter he will be known as Charles Tennyson Turner.

High Churchmeh are shocked at what they call the "lawlesness" and weak complacency exhibited by the Archbishop of York at Sheffild when he preached before the British Association. It was one of the days on which the Athansian Creed is appointed to be said, and it is stated that in deference to the susceptibilities of the scientific congregation the creed was altogether omitted.

Annie Louise Cary has been visiting her

Annie Louise Cary has been visiting her prishood's home at Durham, Me., and an old farm-er of the place says of her: "Annie's jest the girl she used to be. She don't wear none of her

A peculiar design has been made by the Utica artist for the proposed bronze statue of Jen. Herkimer, to be erected on Oriskany battle-leld. The figure, in heroic size, of the General a represented as seated and leaning against a tree-tump, one anale resting upon the knee of the ther leg. a nine in his most .

SPORT

General Clo Playing

Chicago Tled

Col. J. H. H.

falos concluded i game before a game before a game of Fint, a sone of Fint, a sone and teams fielded find Richardson in the last two days of the last two da Crowley doing gan the run-ge second inping, third on Ques to right. around the

made the circuit ball, and a wild nis base on call on two outs, the home clut singles, a double of which, aided Quest, piled up effected a brillis Fulmer's bat in and Walker's ardson scored ger by Rowe.

Buffalo. Crowley, r. Richardson Hornung, 1. f... Walker, 1 b... Total ...... Chicago. Dalrymple, l.f . Peters, s. s..... Williamson, 1 b.

Gore, f.f.,...
Dolan, c....
Quest, 2 b...
Hankinson, I
Ramsen, c. f. Innings-

CLEVELAND, O hard to-day to game for the sea on the part of the the Clevelands. out, base hits Carey did not poly high the court of the night in order th

Baltimore, prev
Chicagos to Ca
game at the end
Innings
Cleveland....
Clincinnasi....
Earned runs O
Two-base hits
Three-base hits
Base hits—Clev
Total bases—Ch
Reached base—Left on bases—Left on bases
First base on bas
Struck out—Ph
White 2, Gerhard
Double play—B.
Balls called—O
103. Strikes called-Wild pitches—M Passed balls—K Wild throws— Hotaling 2, Purce

Providence.
Inflered their eighterpoon in the before an audien was ham

players were ma After the game, the Champions of den, where a sur Manager Wri fused to all in the festiviti Providence Asse arrangements arrangements joined the banga Toasts were dra

Providence

Image
Providence
Boston

Umpire
McLe
Runs earned
Two-base hits
First base on called
Double plays
Farrell, Start.
Struck out—Fa
Wild pirches
Passed balls—G
Balls called—G
Strikes called—Time—Two-ho

game of the s Chicagos. Al the result of no amount of t vulge a bit. acceptable pla effort was made regard to a sche according to a ever, was

Cal J. H. Haverly Obtains a Controlling Interest in the Chicago Race Track.

Columbus Meeting.

game before a good-sized audience. In the ab-sonce of Flint, Dolan impersonated the back-Bisons bounded Hankinson with some freedom, as in the last two contests, Walker, Rowe, and Crowley doing the beariest work, Walker began the run-getting for the home team in the second inding, in a good two-baser, going to third on Quest's wild throw and on McGun-Fulmer's bat in this inning. Quest ran around in the fifth on his two-baser. Hankinson's out, and Walker's wild throw. In the ninth Rich-

A CALL AND IN THE PROPERTY AND	A	R	B	T	P	A	B	
Buffalo.	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Crowley, r. f	5		1	2	1	1	0	
Richardson, 3 b	5	2	2	8	8		0	
Bowe, C	5	1	3	4	6		1	
Horoung, 1. f		ı	0	0	3	1	0	
Waiker, 1 b	4	3	3	6	12	0	1	
McGunnigle, p	3	3 20	0	0	010	5	0	
Fulmer, 2 b			1		1	3	0	
Force, 8. 8		0	0	1	0	4	0	
Eggler, c. f		0	0	0	1	0	0	
The state of the s	90	10	-	100	97	16	-	
Chicago.	00	10			-	10		
Dalrymple, l.f		0				0		
Peters, & A		ŏ	ô	n	ō	3	ä	
Williamson, 1 b			0		15		ŏ	
Gore, r.f.		000				10.21	ŏ	
Doian, C		ñ	0	0	6	ŏ	Ť	
Quest, 2 b	3		1	9	ŏ	00215	1	
Hankinson, p		0	i	2	Ö		î	
Ramsen, c. f.		o	1	1	1	O	0	

CLEVELAND VS. GINCINNATI.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 30.—Both clubs worked hard to-day to win their last championship game for the season of 1879; but poor fielding on the part of the visitors gave the victory to the Clevelands. The batting was good throughout, base hits being nearly evenly divided. Carey did not play, having been released last hight in order that he might take his family to Baltimore, previous to his accompanying the Chicagos to California. Darkness closed the

Wild pitches—McCormick, 1.
Passed balls—Kennedy, 2.
Wild throws—Edon, Kennedy, Dickerson 2,
Wild throws—Edon, Kennedy, Dickerson 2,
Passed grounders—Mitchell, Kelly, Hotaling,
Dickerson.

says: "In Missouri the an was really talked to death." are when Congress is not in iver the address at the fair of ultural Society, of Berks Counfor Vers Cruz, Mexico, reerris, a wealthy citizen of has kindly adopted Mrs. son. Willie, and will give him hority says, "There is more
of a mosquito than there is in
smake, considering the size."
of priming a man with whisky
y a mosquito? aheur has just presented at me lion to the Spanish Govern-that it shall be hung in the The rule being that the work hall not be exhibited there, an made in favor of this picture.

> Providence 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
> Providence 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3
> Boston 2 5 0 2 0 0 2 1 2-14
> Umpire-McLean.
> Runs earned-Providence. 9: Boston, 2
> Two-base hits-Hines, 2; York,
> First base on errors-Providence, 7; Boston, 3,
> Base on called balls-Start, Jones, 2
> Double plays-Sutton, Burdock, Cogswell (2),
> Farrell, Start.
> Struck out-Farrell, Snyder. Streek out—Farrell, Snyder.
>
> Strack out—Farrell, Snyder.
>
> Wild pitches—Bond, 2.
>
> Passed baile—Snyder, 2.
>
> Bails called—On Ward, 27; Bond, 88.
>
> Brikes called—On Ward, 17; Bond, 24.
>
> Time—Two hours and ten minutes.

THE LEAGUE SPECIAL MEETING.

ances. The result of the session was the adorion of some sort of an agreement, the whole of
rhich could not be gained. From various talks
ind hists picked up here and there we learn
hat the claim have all mutually decided not to
barter for each other's players. They all agree
that such high salaries arise from competition
for the possession of players, and therefore believe that by this agreement not to
bid for each other's players salaries will
have to come down. Every man announced his
intention to follow this out, and to drop all
proceedings looking towards negotiations for
players in other clubs, unless such players exhibit a desire to join such club at the same pay
he was getting in his old club. Whether this
agreement will be adhered to yet remains to be
seen. At the meeting to aight the Buffalo Club
decided to continue in the League. Most of the
present team will remain here.

The White SECKINES WILL reach home this evening or to-morrow morning, and to-morrow atternoon they will play a strong picked nine composed of the following local players: Kemmler, c.; Polley, p.; Baker, I b.; Meehan, 2 b.; Gardner, 3 b.; Moynahan, s.s.; Browndecker, I. I.; Hauley, c. I.; Guth, r. I. Necotiations are now in progress with the Dobuque Club, which, if satisfactorily completed, will bring that ownsitation to this city to play with the Whites next Friday and Saturday. The Chicago team in Thursday's game will include the men who are going to California.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIA COMBINATION.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIA COMBINATION The Boaton Herald of Sunday savs:

A short time ago it was thought that the contemplated trip of the Bostons to California had been given up. but within a few days the project has been given a fresh impetus, and the arrangements are nearly completed to that end. A contract has been entered into by the Boston Club, on one hand, and C. E. Levell, of Boston, and Charles E. Converse, of San Francisco, on the other hand, whereby the club will start Oct. 13 on a trip to San Francisco, the contract expiring Dec. 15. The Cincumstati Club will accompany the Bostons, and it is probable that games will be played at Dubuque, Omaba, Salt Lake City, and other points along the route. It is expected that all the present members of the Boston team, with the exception of Snyder, will go on the trip, and to this end new contracts for the time being will have to be made with the players. Snyder has accepted a clerkship in Washington, which will prevent his accompanying the club, and it is possible that Clapp, of the Buffalos, will take his place.

Mr. Converse was in Chicago yesterday, but

Mr. Converse was in Chicago yesterday, but has made no definit arrangements yet with the Cincinnatia.

MR. HAVERLY MUYS THE JOCKBY CLUB. An important event in turf matters transpired in this city yesterday, it being nothing less than the sale by Messrs. Lawrence & Martin to J. H. Haverly, the well-known amusement manager, of a controlling interest in the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club.

matter it will be necessary to go back a little and state the facts connected with the organiza-tion of the Club. In the spring of 1878 Messrs. Lawrence & Martin conceived the idea of furnishing Chicage with a first-class race-track, and with commendable enterprise proceeded to execute their ideas at once. A suitable tract of land was selected just west of Central Park, a lease of it taken for twenty years, and the construction of the track and buildings begun in August, 1878. Everything was done on expenditure of money the premises were ready for occupancy Oct. 1. In the meantime a charter had been obtained from the Secretary o State, and the Jockey and Trotting Club organized, with prominent citizens for officers. The track and its belongings were placed wholly in he hands of these gentlemen by Lawrence & fartin, and the result proved the wisdom of their action. The inaugural meeting was for trotters, and was begun on the 8th of last Octo per, continuing four days. It was a tremendous success, and on the third day, when Rar Hopeful, and Great Eastern came-together in the great handicap race arranged by Col. John W. Conley, the manager of the track, not less W. Conley, the manager of the track, not less than 25,000 people were present. With such an auspicious beginning, it is no wonder that the track became popular. Last apring a six-days' running meeting was given, at which the best race-horses in America contended for rich purses, and in July and September occurred otting meetings, all being su For the past ten days Mr. Haverly bas had

trotting meetings, all being successful.

For the past ten days Mr. Haverly has had under consideration a proposition from Lawrence & Martin to buy a controlling interest in the Club, and, as above stated, he concluded the negotiations and purchase yesterday. Being seen by a Tribura man shortly after the bargain had been consummated, and asked what his intentions in regard to the track were, he said that as yet he had, of course, nothing definit to say regarding future operations except in a general way. He intended to give two trotting and two running meetings each year. The first running meeting would begin on the week of the Fourth of July, and continue two weeks, racing being given on alternate days. The second gathering of the thoroughbreds would be in the latter part of August, six days' racing to be given on alternate days. The first trotting meeting would be in June and the second in October. He intended to run the track as a part of his show business, and would give the people of Chicago the greatest novelties and attraction to be had in the way of fast horsefield. He was acquainted with horsemen in all parts of the country, and during a recent visit to Kentucky the race-horse men of that State had assered him of their cordial support in case he controlled the Chicago track. Big races, and sensational ones, were what the people wanted, and he could not afford to furnish them with anything second class.

In answer to more particular inquiries regarding his purchase, Mr. Haverly said that included the club-house and pool-seiling privileges, as well as a majority of the stock, and that the price was \$40,000. He had no associate in the transaction. It was his own private speculation, and would be managed by him.

The Chub's annual election of officers will take place next month, at which time Mr. Haverly's intentions will be made manifest. Col. Conley said yesterday that he had retired for good from the business. Messrs. Lawrence & Martin, the enterprise, felt happy, and, after the trade had been made, the

ariy celebrated. LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.—This the last day of the fall meeting of the Jockey Club, had delightful weather, a fair-sized crowd, and a fast track. The first race, a three-quarter mile dash, was won by Glendalla, Buckshot second, and Judge Thompson third. Time, 1:18%.

The second race, a three-quarter dash, had six starters, selling in the pool as follows: Mendelssohn, \$150; Aurora's Baby, \$40; Echo, \$25; Mamie R., \$17: the field, Col. Sprague and Bonny Castle, \$19.

While arranging for the start Sprague ran away, and was not stopped until after a mile. The go was in a bunch, and Mendelssohn won by a length.

of a mile.

J. W. H. Reynolds' b. c. Mendelssohn, by Buckden, dam Mettells, 100 pounds...

S. G. Salyer's ch. c. Aurora's Baby, by Baywood, dam Aurora's Baby, 100 pounds...

J. F. Robinson's b. f. Mamie R., by Longfellow, dam Luna, 97 pounds...

Time—1.18%.

The third race was a mile dash. The five starters sold as follows in the pools: Buckner, \$100; Keen Richards, Jr., \$100; the field, Coquens, Rowdy Boy, and Buckshot, \$19. The first-mentioned won.

Fourth race, selling race, purse \$250; horses entered to be sold for \$1,500, proper weight; \$1,000 allowed 5 lbs; \$750 allowed 7 lbs; \$750, 12 lbs; \$300, 15 lbs. Mile and quarter dash.

D. Swigert's b f. Peru, 3 years, by Glengarry, dam Outims, \$7 lbs.

1 Ed Hughes' ch. f. Bettle F. 3 years, by War Dance, dam Neilson, \$7 lbs.

COLUMBUS, O.

There 2:13.

An Irregular and "Slumpy" Market for the Favorit Option.

Under Pressure to Realize, a Decline of Three Cents Is Established.

A Weak and Uncertain Feeling Experienced in Milwaukee.

The Short-Horned Bulls Thrown Into a Small Panio.

CHICAGO. The increased receipts and somewhat less favorable advices from the English grain representation and the English grain centres exercised a very depressing influence on the minds of many of the "longs," and on the first call they exhibited an unwonted eagerness to realize, even at a sharp decline from the advanced prices of the evening previous. A few country orders had been received to buy, limiting the price at \$1.08, but, when the call commenced, and numerous offers were made to sell at \$1.073, the buyers weakened. The desire to realize became intense. The longs seemed to b he scene was one of confusion worse conf ed. The caller tried to make himself heard, but in valu. A panic seemed imminent as the offers to sel! rapidly lowered to \$1.06%,—a decline of 2½ cents from the close of the evening previous. Some of the more conservative op start there was no possibility of telling where it would stop, rot up a counter-irritation and believed lustily. The din became deafening, and Caller Stiles, finding it impossible to do any business, adjourned the call. The volume of trading was very light,—only a few "fives" for November at \$1.06½@1.07½, closing nominal at \$1.06½.

On 'Change there was a very heavy feeling. The market opened at \$1.07½, but before the news could be sent around on the ticker it had dropped to \$1.06½. This was followed by a break of one cent, relining down to \$1.05½. Here the market became fitful, and jumped around wildly at \$1.05½@1.05½, later plunging down to \$1.05, between which and \$1.05½ it bobbed for about ten minutes, until about noon, when it took an upward turn and touched \$1.06. This was only temporary, however, for in five minutes there was a break to \$1.05½, at which the market lingered for sometime. Toward the close there was a firmer feeling, followed by an advance of two cents, to \$1.07½, but this was not maintained, and the ticker indicated \$1.06½ as the closing price.

At the afterboon call business was very quiet, but there was no signs of the storm of the morning. A few October options found a resting place \$1.04½. The November deal was sparingly traded in at rather more steady prices, any \$1.36½@1.06½,—closing quiet at the inside figure. December deliveries were very quiet at \$1.08½@1.06½. For January options \$1.10½ was bid, but there were no sellers.

On the regular Board in the afterboon the market opened comparatively steady, and remained so until near the close, when a decline of about ½ cent was effected. The October option sold at \$1.05½@1.05½, both deliveries closing at the inside figure.

On and after to-day until further notice the first call will be held at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, instead of 9 o'clock. This determination was reached at a meeting of the Governing Board of the Directors Saturday. Some of the grain operators were opposed to the change, but it seems to meet the views of those who trade largely in provisions as well. The reason assigned is that the packers who go out to the Stock-Yards in the morning cannot get back in time to attend the call at the earlier hour. was very light,—only a few "fives" for November at \$1.06%@1.07%, closing nominal at \$1.06%.

panic among the small, or short-horned buils, who had maintained that November must sell be effected, and had operated largely on the strength of this faith, while the class of manipulating bulls professed also to be panic stricken, and began to hammer down the market in order that they might become purchasers at the bottom range preliminary to enother advance. The bears, particularly such as are known to be largely short, presented themselves with smiling coun-tenances and complacent demeanor, and their glances bespoke, even if their tongues failed to utter, the inevitable "I told you so. You want

is all. There is no help for the existing panicky and uncertain feeling except through an equitable adjustment of the difference between cash and speculative dealings."

Right here another broker shouted, "I tell you the jig is up with the bulls, and the decline will not stop until sales are made at \$1."

Even before the morning call had been sounded,

AN EXCITED CROWD

RO DEMANN WHATENER OF ASH WHATE, except to carry into November.

This afternoon a lower London and a higher New York market caused a renewal of the weak and uncertain feeling that marked the morning hours, and prices ruled lower. November opened at \$1.05% and closed at \$1.05% bid. October was freely offered, and sales were made at \$1.04 and \$1.03% sellers.

rered, and saies were made at \$1.04 and \$1.05% sellers.

Transactions, more particularly in the November deal, were large throughout.

The indications point to large receipts during the remainder of the fail. The call for cars is far in excess of the supply, and letters from the interior state that the roads are lined with farmers' teams conveying the wheat product to the nearest market.

The receipts and shipments of grain reported up to 9 a. m. to-day were as follows:

Amount of bushels.

The inspection of grain up to 9 a.m. embraced 287 cars, of which 207 were wheat, 11 corn, 4 oats, 47 barley, and 18 rys.

NEW YORK.

served to quicken operations, chiefly on speculative account, especially No. 2 red and No. 1 white, which rallied during the afternoon 162 cents a bushel from lowest figures near the close. Offerings again were on a liberal scale, and sellers appeared decidedly more eager to realize, resulting in another reaction of 1/611 cent against holders, leaving off feverishly. Spring grades met with a fair share of attention, and wound up stronger or within about 1 cent of final quotations of yesterday. Sales of 120,000 bushels; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee spring as \$1.21; 43,000 No. 2 Chicago spting at \$1.20@1.21, mainly at \$1.20.

ling at a rope's end from a raiter. As soon as he got sufficiently accustomed to the darkness to make sure that the body was La Motte's, he notified the family and the police of what had happened. Search was instituted in the storefor any letters left by the deceased, which resulted in the discovery in the cash-book of the following LETTER TO HIS TWO BLORST CHILDREN.

the offsoring of his first marriage:

My DEAR CHILDREN, LOUISA AND GUPYA: In these few lines I bid you good-by. I have tried my best, but it won't do. This morning I received my death-blow. If she had had the courage she would have given it to me berself. Be brave and honest in this world, and I hope that you will never be in sorrow, as I was. As much as possible care for the other children, because they are innocent of my ill-linck. I am going to rest with mother, where she will let me have peace at her side. Buryme, and visit my grave often. This refers to you Your loving father.

A visit to the La Motte residence revealed the fact that the second marriage had resulted in its division against itself, the father alternating in his devotion between the eldest daughter and the second wife and the five children which she had borne him. The daughters and the wife could not get along together, and last Saturday a guarrel between Louisa, the eldest, and Mra. La Motte saw the quarrel, and it had the effect of depressing him considerably. As is usual in such cases, each side lays the blame on the other.

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QUIES 4 PANIC.

Greedal Disputch to The Tribuna.

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QUIES 4 PANIC.

Gre Coroner arrived and removed the body, which was stiff and cold, and had evidently been dead some hours in the dwelling— The Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon LaMotte, and a verdict of suicide was returned.

J. T. HANKINSON. he requested his friend R. Y. Yates to purchase 30 cents' worth for him. Instead of taking the small dose which he was accustomed to, he took a very large portion of it, although his wife and friend did not know of it. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and had been employed some time ago as a bartender by Hannah & Hogg. Latterly he had been out of work, and had frequently made threats to end his life rather than live in the manner in which he was compelled to. The Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of death by suicide. A sad sequel was the arrest of the aforesaid wife during the day, a policeman having found her wallowing in the streets beastly drunk. She was kept at the Armory until she sobered up, and late in the day was taken before Justice Wallace, who, under the circumstances, let her go with a wareing. It is said she was once a respectable, nice young woman, who has relatines living in the southern part of the city.

AN EDEN OF ART. Mesers. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., retail mill-nery and cloaks, 137 and 139 State street, held their semi-annual opening yesterday, and which proved a grand success, their brilliant rooms being crowded throughout the entire day. Of

proved a grand success, their brillisst rooms being crowded throughout the entire day. Of the retail millinery houses in the city this one is the oldest and unquestionably the greatest in prestige and patronage, and their success in the business is without precedent. During iast spring and summer more than 22,000 hats were trimmed and sold by them. They are the designers of their own styles, in comparison with which the imported are unsalable. In their millinery department the firm employ no less thas thirty-five skilled artists as designers and trimmers, while in their cloak manufactory, in which they are doing an immense trade, 100 tailors and talloresses are employed. The firm have already designed this fall above 100 styles in cloaks, preeminent among which are many patterns of the "Dolman," revived with new beauties. The firm directly import their own cloths. A great specialty with this house is the Foster kid glove, for which they are the sole agents. The stock and fastening are both pronounced superior, buttons being dispensed with, thus saving the ladies many hairpins and impatient expressions.

MILLINERY FOR CHICAGO.

Of the many attractive displays at the "openings" of Chicago's palatial retail establishments yesterday, probably none combined more of beauty and practical worth than that as the elegant retail department of W. H. Hagedon's millinery house. Nos. 42 and 44 East Madison street. A special feature of the display, and one in which this firm leads, were the novel atyles particularly adapted to the wants of Chicago's fair ones, and the frequent expressions of delight from the host of visitors evidenced their appreciation of the firm's successful endeavors to meet their needs. The trimming shown was the work of this house, and in beauty of design, taste in arrangement, and harmonious blending of colors excelled the best imported work. The evidence was abundant of what is claimed by the house, that in their trimming department they are unequaled. The display continues to-day, and it is one which

one was pronounced superior to any ever before shown in the city, and the ladies should not fail to call and examine it to-day.

SECRETARY SCHURZ.

SECRETARY SCHURZ.

His Visit to the Indian Territory.

Mushoors, I. T., Sept. 30.—The Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by E. P. Hanna, his private secretary, Count Dononboff, Secretary of the German Legation at Washington, John M. Carson, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, and Henry Gauilier, merchant of New York, arrived here to-day to attend the Indian International Fatr now being held in this place. Leaving Wichita, Kas., Thursday morning, the Secretary and his party, in charge of Indian-Agent Miles, proceeded by carriages to the Kaw Agency, where they arrived that evening. A council was held with the Kaws on Thursday. On Friday the party reached the Poncas Agency, where councils were held with the Poncas and Nes Perces, and the Pawnes Agency was reached Saturday, where an inspection of the Pawness was made. The Sac and Foxes Agency was reached Saturday, Okemulgree on Monday, and Muskogee this evening.

Indian-Agent Enfes, of the Union Agency, has made ample preparations to preserve good order at the Fair. The Fair Association has a force of twenty police, and twelve Indian police have been recruited under the new law to do the scalping of gamblers or whisky men who may come to try our climate. There is a very large attendance of the plains Indians, and the entries are much greater than ever before, particularly on the part of the wild tribes. Representatives from twenty-five tribes are present, and will be addressed by Secretary Schurz temorrow.

John Sherb, Agent of the Sac and Fox; L.

morrow.
John Sherb, Agent of the Sac and Fox; I.
J Miles, Agent for the Osages; John D. Miles,
Agent of the Cheyennes; Q. B. Grant, Agent
of the Kiowas, were with the Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Arend's Kumyse has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritia, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyse is not a medicine: it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage is food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else make a feesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyse is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Expedence has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the threat and lungs. Hamafactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all lungsists.

It may interest our lady readers to kee that the painful effects of sunburn spon a delica-skin can be immediately relieved by the use of & E. Atkinson's Tollet Vinegar.

"VEGETINE,"

VEGETINE VEGETINE VEGETINE VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous and spothe
Cancer.

**VEGETINE** VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Dis-VEGETINE

VEGETINE VEGETINE VEGETINE VEGETINE VEGETINE VEGETINE VEGETINE

VEGETINE VEGETINE VEGETINE VEGETINE the great remedy for General Debility. VEGETINE sacknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. MAIN STORE

Just received, another lot of those elegant Bl'k Silk Fringes that sold out in half a day last

50, 60, 75, 85c and \$1.

\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 up to \$10.00 each.

unequaled in this market. Spécial Bargains, at

\$9.00 per yard.

MAIN STORE,

114 & 116 STATE-ST

HANDKERCHIEFS.

& Co.

Hdkf. Dept.

400 Different Styles Including every Novelty found in the English, French, and German mar-

The handsomest line of Hdkfa. ever shown in this city,

Unprecedented Bargains!

Unlaundried, Plain Hemmed, Hemstitched, Colored Embroidered, Polka Spot, Barred and Shaded Borders and

"Of the Newest Designs,"

The latest Foreign and Home Novelties" in Fine Lace and

Ladies' Neckwear, Arriving daily.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

PROVIDENCE WAREHOUSES PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDER On, Decided facilities we were analysis of heavy merchandles for the Eastern or Southern shippers of heavy merchandles for the Eastern market. The Warehouses are freelass in all their appointments. The banking facilities of Providence are among the best in the country, and the banks are prenared to negotiate loans an billie of Lading and warehouse receipts at reasonable rate. April to GEORGE E. BARSTON.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership of Brown, Fleming & Co. expirence. 1, 1879, by limitation. Either parener will den liquidation. The business will be continued by H. Fleming and Geo. D. Boyden, under the firm name. FLEMING & BOYDEN,

> SCALES. FAIRBANKS'

SCALES

BROWNS BROWN'S Purely Vegetable & All-Healing. VERMIFUGE BROWN'S DENTIFRICE WORLDSAND Household Panacea For Destreying Worms Large Bottles, 25 Cents. Campner, united with bep and other pure and aluable ingrediente, in HAS NO EQUAL The Great Reliever of Pain.

HEALS FRESH WOUNDS--CURES SEVEREST PAIN.

Meropoordial of the Paraeas in a tembler of het water, (exceptioned, if proferred, taken at betitime, will quicken the blood, warm the green, and
PREAM UP CHILLS 300 COLDS

e name which his Uncle Charles rpose of securing an annual in-000. The young man was mar-go. Hereafter he will be known h Turner. th are shocked at what they

esa" and weak complacency ex-chbishop of York at Sheffi-ld before the British Association.

Powers, son of Hiram Powers, will remove his studio from at a school of sculpture in the fill be accompanied by skilled the will give instruction to

secure that handsome prop-after all. He could not afford e, but his son Lionel has no ob-

ign has been made by the the proposed bronze statue of the proposed bronze statue of the crected on Oriskany futtion heroic size, of the General cated and leaning against a free-resting upon the knoe of them his mouth. It was in this poorders to his men after being The pipe will be a remarkable

SPORTING EVENTS.

in that connection. They cominated for the Vice-Pres-platform which declared that

got over that notion.

sek-door has been natled up

y will go to Iowa in Oa

ie is compiling a memoir

that he has laid down the

Boware of the ides

mperor will soon pay one

five babies in one North

ence from Carl Schurz.

"Man has lived in En-

enbroker died of swallow-

unced is, "Letters of

near Paris, in the suburban

Miss Genevieve Ward.

perfectly, may appear shortly

oitke knows something of thinks highly of Shakspeare, Miss Braddo n.

diss Braddo n.
eing about to sail for Amerata her fit of seasickness will any one's else.
ell is closed for repairs, if certain lecturer, should temular adjuration.

husetts would be justified tale plan in connection with an extreme case.

he may believe what is said conhe is well qualified to do it.

at Ottawa that the Governorned the Home Government for
oronto a portion of each year
would be just as well off
ays the editor of the St. Louis
St. Louis girl has stepped on.

e suggest as a proper ticket, ances, Woodhull and Kalloch.
declines an offer of \$500 to sketch of the reasons why he ate army into Pennsylvania in

utilized most of his early com-spidly showing itself upon him

SONALS.

ath "-Redpath.

ron who was the failure,

General Close of the League Ball-Playing Season of 1879.

Chicago Tied for Third Place with Buf-

Races at Louisville and at the

BASE-BALL BUFFALO VS. CHICAGO.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—The Chicagos and Bufnandling Hankinson splendidly. Both s delded finely, Peters, Stedronske, Force, Richardson distinguishing themselves. The ns pounded Hankinson with some freedom,

to right. In the same inning Quest went around the bases on Force's out of Gore and Hankinson's two-bagger, Walker again made the circuit on a single to left, a passed ball, and a wild pitch. McGunnigle was given is base on called balls, and stole second, and, on two outs, came home. In the fifth inning the home club lit on to Hankinson for two the home club lit on to Hankinson for two singles, a double-bagger, and a three-baser, all of which, sided by Stedronske's wild throw to Quest, piled up five runs for them. Stedronske effected a brilliant catch of a not liner from

ardson scored on his two-baser and double-bagger by Rowe. Following is

Earned runs—Buffalo, 6; Chicago, 1.
Two-base hits—Crowley, Walker, Quest, Haimson, Richardson, Rowe.

"Three-base hit—Walker.

"First base on errors—Buffalo, 0; Chicago, 0.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 3; Chicago, 1.

First base on called balls—McGunnigle, Gore.

Passed balls—Rowe, 1; Dolan, 1.

Balls called—On McGunnigle, 61; Hankinso 155.

once went to Europe with-is intention to any one. His had another freak. feet is the only thing thate from occasionally putting his Struck out—Buffalo, 3; Chicago, 5.

Ompire—Furiong.

CLEVELAND VS. GINGINNATI. Chinese of this country on Capitol says that Widow on Capitol says that Widow at to the pror-house. It will be ecture to a poor house.

has written a play called?

trikes called-Off McCormick, 20; off White

Passed grounders—Mitchell, Barnes, fumbled grounders—Mitchell, Barnes, Muffed five—Hotaling, McVey, Dickerson, Muffed themwn ball—Gerhardt, Errors—Cieveland, 4; Cincinnati, 13, Time—Two hours.
Umpire—Pratt.

PROVIDENCE, R. 1., Sept. 30.—The Bostons suffered their eighth defeat from the Grays this atternoon in the twelfth championship struggle before an audience of 2,000 spectators. Bood was hammered unmercifully, Providence scuring acventeen single and twenty total bits, to nine totals for Boston. The special features of the contest were free batting by Hines, a brilliant line catch with one hand by Farrell, and a double play and right-field work by O'Bourke and Foley. Ward received a beautiful floral ball from his lady admirers, and the players were made recipients of tiny bouquets. After the game, a party with wagons conveyed the Champions and invited guests to Park Garden, where a sumptious banquet was served. Manager Wright, of the Bostons, refused to allow his team to participate in the festivities, to the great regret of the Providence Association, who had made special arrangements for them. Snyder, however, joined the banqueters, and had a merry time. Toasts were drank in sparkling champagne, and the occasion was one never to be forgotten. Capt. Wright was presented with an elegant floral bat and ball at the table. Later in the evening Mayor Doyle presented each player with a solid gold badge, the name of the reclinent being exposed to the view of the audience.

Innings—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

THE LEAGUE SPECIAL MESTING.

Streets Disselet is The Tribuss

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—Those delegates to the League special meeting who remained over from yesterday's meeting had an all-day session at the Falace Hotel to-day. They took, however, two hours' intermission to witness the closing game of the season between the Buffalos and Chicagos. All wers very guarded as to the result of their lengthy sitting, and an amount of buzzing will compel them to divulce a bit. It appears that their time was consumed in discussing the excipitant state of players' salaries, and the evils growing out of it. As before, all denounced the sums that certain men demanded for their services, but no one could advance any really acceptable plan to counteract the evil. An effort was made to come to some conclusion in regard to a schedule of players' walaries, paying according to positions occupied. This, however, was soon found to be extremely impracticable, and, after some study, it was laid aside as useless. The debate on this, to many clubs, all-important topic developed many other things which grow from this event, and endless matters needing legislative action were agristed, and plans pro sod con proposed. The losses of their respective clubs were freely talked about, but none, will tell about this. We have it on good authority, however, that the Providence Clubs sable only one really shead. Soden, of the Bos-

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1879-TWELVE PAGES. THE WHEAT DEAL.

Time-2:24; 2:25; 2:25.

PEDESTRIANISM. NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Astley belt, which was deposited at Tiffany's by Weston's agent for safe keeping, has been attached in a suit by some of Weston's creditors. Rowell will institute legal proceedings for its recovery.

SUNDRY SPORTS.

THE YACHT GLUE.

met last evening at the Sherman House, but
during the brief session no business of public
importance was transacted.

CRIMINAL NEWS. THE LOUISVILLE SHOOTING

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.—Capt. T. G. Moore, who shot Col. M. Lewis Clark, Jr., at the Gait House, last night, was interviewed by the reporter this morning. He says: "My horse, Bailey, was entered in the mile-dash race yesterday, and Saturday night he sold for a mere song, while yesterday morning he sold well up in the pools. I was satisfied that something was wrong in the race. I determined to thing was wrong in the race. I determined to

withdraw my horse, which I did. On this account some words passed between myself and Col. Clark on the track. Last night at the hotel, when I entered, Col. Clark vilely accosted me, and drew a pistol. I was unarmed, and retired. He knew at the time that I was unarmed."

The case was continued in the City Court until to-morrow week, the ball of Moore being fixed at \$1,200, while that of his son George, charged with being accessory to the shooting, was placed at \$500. Both gave a bond and were released.

This morning Col. Clark was removed from

charged with being accessory to the shooting, was placed at \$500. Both gave a bond and were released.

This morning Col. Clark was removed from the Galt House to his residence in Broadway. He is suffering intensely from the laceration caused in the passage of the large bullet, but is thought to be in no danger whatever. Col. Clark says that he said to Moore that he had intended no insult; that he was simply doing his duty as President of the course in seeing that the rules were enforced. "You must make a public apology," cried Moore, excitedly. "If that is what you want," said Clark," "you will have a long time to wait. Moore at this was furious, and aprang to his feet, placing his hands behind him as if to draw a weapon. Clark hit him a staggering hlow between the eyes, and quickly drew a pistol that he had gotten from Mr. Murnhy, the clerk of the hotel, having been notified to prepare for an attack from Moore. Placing the weapon upon a table, he clinched with Moore, who as yet had shown no pistol, and pushed him from the room, closing the door after him. Picking up the pistol again, he stood ready near the ground-glass door to receive Moora if he came back again, as he judged he would, from his calling to his son for a pistol. The chandelier lights above and slightly behind Clark cast his shadow on the glass, and taking aim by this guide Moore placed his pistol close enough to the door to burn the framework and fired.

ACQUITTED.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 30.—The Pierson murder are was given to the jury at 12 o'clock last nous verdict of ac juittal was returned. Upon retiring ten of the jurymen voted at once for some consultation the verdict was made unanimous. Although the verdict does not convince the public of the of the three defendants,-fietrick, Working, and Avery,-there is a general impress and Avery,—there is a general impression that the jury could not very well convict, considering the nature of the evidence. From present appearances the killing of Dr. Pierson will pass into the category of mysterious murders, although in the minds of many suspicion will always attach to the three defendants. and to two or three other men in Augusta. That the negro, Ferguson, either did the killing himself, or that he knows who did it, is evident enough from the fact that he had Pierson's watch in his possession. Immediately upon being discharged, one of the defendants was arrested upon a charge of larceny committed in Schuyler County.

BOND THIEVES SHADOWED. NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Edward Schell, President of the Manhattan Bank, called at the receipt of a letter from a Scotland Yard (England) detective, which states that bonds stolen from the Manhattan Bank have been sold in were being shadowed by detectives. It was de-cided to send a reply at once to the Scotland Yard detectives, and the capture of the thieves who are now disposing of the stolen bonds may now be expected.

OPENING LETTERS. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 30.—One of the United States postal detectives to-day arrested calling for and receiving letters belonging to a Normal-School student of the same name. In one was a draft for a sum of moner, which she drew and appropriated to herself. She was placed in just to await action by the United States Commissioner.

AN UNFAITHFUL HUSBAND. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 30.—Quite a sensa tion was produced here by the elopement of a married man named David Egreman, dealer in oots and shoes, and a prostitute pamed Annie

Frentzel, who skipped out last night for Kansas City. Eggeman has hitherto borne a good repu-tation. When he left he had about \$1,000 cash with him. His wife is almost crazy over her abandonment. COUNCIL BLUFFS, D., Sept. 80.—A young clerk at Anita, Cass County, attempted to murwait in a clump of trees, and fired as he approached. The ball cut a portion of the man's upper lip off. The clerk was arrested, and with him were found a revolver, razor, and spade, the latter to be used in dirging his victim's

A SUPERSEDEAS REFUSED. Madison, Wis., Sept. 30.—The Supreme Court to-day refused to grant a writ of supersedess in the case of Dickerson, convicted in the Rock County Court as an accomplice in the murder of Mack, near Beloit, some mouths since. Argu-ment was made by the Hon. Smith, of Janes-

DEPUTY SHERIFF KILLED. New ORLEANS, La., Sept. 30.—John Kennedy, Deputy Sheriff and Keeper in the Parish Prison, was killed last night by a sailor named Jim Barringer, near Magnolia bridge. He knocked Kennedy down and stamped on his head, frac-turing the skuli.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—John Sheehab, 35 Carmine street, shot Henry Von Geritschen in front of his residence, 39 Christopher street, and then shot himself. Both will die. Sheehan regarded Geritschen as unduly intimate with his wife. MURRAY'S DEBTS. NEW HAVEN, Sept. 20.-A meeting of the reditors of the Rev. W. H. H. Murray was held creditors of the kev. W. H. H. Murray was seid at Guilford to-day, and Alfred G. Hulk appoint-ed trustee. Senator O. H. Platt, who appeared for two parties that had indorsed Murray's notes, said he was of the opinion that Murray's assets would have paid all the creditors had he been given time and they had been prudently managed. Murray was not present, and it was stated by a friend that he (Murray) believed his creditors to be too disaffected to desire his ap-nearance.

SENT TO MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 30.—The United States steamer Tuscarora has, it is reported, been ordered to leave this port for Mazatlan on Thursday next. Her mission is undoubtedly to took into the matter of the arrest of Capt. Metzger, of the steamer Newbern.

for \$1.10 and over before another break could

to get from under as fast as the Lord will let Speaking of the condition of the market to THE TRIBUNE correspondent, a leading broker said: "This break has been rendered inevitable by the standing difference between shippers' limits and the speculative dealings. One must approach the other in order to produce a healthy feeling; and unless shippers conclude to advance their views and limits, why speculators must abandon their position as untenable, that is all. There is no belp for the existing panicky

gathered outside of the pit, anxious to sell November. The first jot was offered at \$1.06, and taken. The next sales were made up to \$1.06½ and 1.06½. Then came a break, during which the deal sold down to \$1.06½. This proved to be the bottom figure of the morning hour, the bulls stemming the tide sufficiently to put the price up to \$1.05½. \$1.05½, and even \$1.06 again for a few moments, the market closing at \$1.05½. October was sold in small lofs at \$1.05½. October was sold in small lofs at \$1.05½. The price up to \$1.07½. The price of November commanded from \$1.07½ to \$1.07½. The New York and Chicago caused a strong and active noon-hour market, the price of November advancing steadily from \$1.05½ to \$1.07½. \$1.07 being bid at the close. October ranged two and one-half cents below November, with moderate transactions. There was

NO DEMAND WHATEVER POR CASH WHEAT,

up to 9 a. m. to-day were as follows:

Receipta, Shipm'ta,

Wheat. 169,570 21,550

Corn 5,520 26,000

Oats 4,200 1,600

Bariary 63,565 31,188

Rye 5,450 23,000

Amount of wheat in store to-day, 821,000

bushels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—There was a fair degree of activity in wheat, but on a reduced basis as to values. At the opening the market showed a very decided heaviness, breaking on

SUICIDES. ANTON LA MOTTE.

Some time during Monday night, most probably between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, Anton La Motte, a German, 49 years of age, who kept a grocery and saloon on the southeast corner of Larrabee and Centre streets, committed suicide by hanging himself from a rafter in the upper story of his barn, in the rear of his dwelling and place of business. Conflicting stories have been told in regard to what was the impelling cause of the rash act, and the blame has been laid at the door of his second wife; but a more probable theory is that business troubles were the real motive. Monday night La Motte, usually a very sober man, drinking pothing in the way of intoxicating beverages but lager beer, surprised his friends in the saloon by partaking so freely of whisky as to become intoxicated. Another thing which surprised them was the unusually cordial manner in which he greeted each of his friends as he came in, not failing in any case to make the remark that he was eaeach of his friends as he came in, not failing in any case to make the remark that he was es-pecially pleased to have his company on that particular evening. At 2 o'clock in the morning the last of his friends departed and left him alone in the saloon. In the morning a friend of his named J. A. Zable called at the place to see La Motte, and when he learned that he had been unwilling that his wife should see him under the innuence of liquor, and had gone to sleep in the barn. Mr. Sable entered the barn to wake the aleeper up, but in his groping for him in the dark he but in his groping for him in the dark he knocked against the body of the suicide dang-ling at a rope's end from a rafter. As soon as

the offspring of his first marriage:

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. James T. Hankinson awoke in her room, No. 73 Kentucky Block, to find her husband dead by ber side in bed. A doctor was called, but life had been extinct for some time, as the body was quite cold. He was in the habit of purchasing quantities of morphine, and nothing was thought of it Monday evening when e requested his friend R. Y. Yates to

Passementeries.

week at

Also a very extensive assortment in Jet Cloak Ornaments, at

Our line of Pressed and Fine Cut Beaded Passementeries is

25, 30, 40, and 50c, up to

Chas. Gossage

2,500 Doz.

Centres, Boys' Hdkfs., Silk Hdkfs., and Neckerohiefs,

106-110 State-st., 56-62 Washington-st.

J. BROWN R. H. FLEMING GEO. D. BOYDE

## PRESIDENT HAYES.

The Chief Executive and Party Make Springfield, Ill., a Visit

And Are Cordially Received by the People of That City.

ming Words Spoken from the Steps of the State-House.

The President Escorted to the State Fair by a Gorgeous Procession.

#### ches by Hayes and Sherma ture Movements of the Party.

THE JOURNEY REVIEWED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springpizito, Ill., Sept. 30.—The President and Mrs. Hayes retired from the field this even ing at 11:30 o'clock, after a fatiguing day's work. Probably 1,500 people attended the reion at the Executive Mansion this went on their way. President ple he could shake hands with in an bour olied that by handling a crowd like bags of with both hands—be could get through 5,000, but if he had to shake them each by he hand and look them in the eyes, he could ot get through with more than 2,000.

His reception here at the State Capital rounds one of the most curious journeys ever made the Executive. Starting from his home remost, and taking Gen. Sherman and Gen. ridan at Chicago, he first dived down into souri, the ancient slave State where patriotiam was alleged to be on the wane, yet, excepting an incident at Hannibal, where crowd of roughs usurped the place of respectable citizens in a storm, President Hayes and his party met with a cordial welcome et every town. The President's objective point was the State of Kansas, where he had been officially invited, and where he and Gen. Shernd the people very warm-hearted, and where they discovered wonders of modern American progress. Farther west the President's party journeyed into a region where less than ten years ago herds of buffalos arrested the rains which now carry as part of their freight sands of people inhabiting towns which begun in 1872 and 1874 greeted them there away out on the former American desert. The wickedest town in the Union, Dodge City, do border, was as gentle to the Chief Magistrate and his friends as a Connecticut viling-saloons were mostly deserted, grocery and dry goods stores had replaced the faro-dens and brothels of 1873, and the City Marshal had datingly locked up all the drunkards of the night before.

THE RETURN TRIP ong the valley of the Arkansas gave the Pres dent impressions of the enterprise and indomitable will of our modern pioneers which neither forget. From a soil which was thought, ever since the completion of the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroads, to be absolutely sterile, the people of Larned plucked colossal watermelons and presented them with their accompanying The fair at hand showed a list of loca oducts and local manufactures synonymous rith many in Pennsylvania and Ohio. There ere prizes for flowers, and arboriculture, which was recently specred at as impossible on the plains, showed its list of successes. Indeed, then the Presidential party returned from its swift excursion to this new and distent part of Kansas, and sojourned at Topeks, Lawrence, and Leavenworth, it was remarked by Geb. Sherman, who ws all about the great West, that that land and its fruits and vegetables were of better quality, considering the short period of de-

and in his speech at the Opera-House in St.
Joseph, spoke plainly, as he is accustomed to
speak, of the great contrast between the Joseph, spoke plainly, as he is accustomed to speak, of the great contrast between the fast-filling-up free Kansas and the slower development of Missouri, where old prejudices still prevail. As the train rolled past many an inbroken acre between Cameron and Louislans, the old General found a theme for comment in the prejudice among the old Kentucky farmers who disliked the settlement of Yankees in their neighborhood. A newspaper editor who came upon the train defined this spirit of conservatiam vigorously, by saying that, although he had been in Missouri eighteen years, he was a Yankee not vet naturalized.

The President's return through Missouri, and his intercourse with the people of St. Joseph, Hamibai, Louisiana, and other towns, had an axcellent effect. At least this was said by several prominent citizens, both Republicans and Democrats. 'What we want here,' exclaimed these gentlemen, 'is to get an assurance from somebody in authority that old slaveholding people are taken home again, instead of being merely tolerated in the Union. This assurance President hisyes has given us, and what Sherman says about the soldiers and the War has been said so decently, that our bovs will talk it all over and feel the better for it."

The shifting of the scenes from Illinois to Missouri, from Missouri to Kausas, from Kansas beek to Missouri, and now at last to Illinois, has given the President himself new impressions which he says are of value to him. Both the President and Gen. Sherman have regretted the absence of Mr. Evarta, who was expected to take part in the excursion; yet it is doubtful whether the wit and eloquence of the Secretary of State would have been more potent in arousing general interest and sympathy with the idea of

train was illustrated to its fulless extent last evening by the officers of the Chicago & Alton, who served a supper praised by all who partook of it. It inspired the President to say at des-sert that "that was the pleasantest day of the

journey."

Gov. Cullom and members of his family, with some of the State officials, accompany the President to the State line to-morrow on their journey to Indianapolis, where this tour will come to an end, and the party will separate, the President returning to Fremont to vote for Foster.

AT SPRINGFIELD. SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—All Springfield was up in shining attire and clean faces to greet the arrival of the Presidential party from Hancursionists were met at the depot by the Governor and other State officers, and, under the secort of the Rockford Rifles, Capt. G. Lawler, commanding, were conducted to the Capitol Building, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. There were 2,500 school-children there to receive the party, with members of the City Council, and a local Reception Committee, in high feather, as befitting so important occasion. The police force was out in strength to preserve order, and the artillery of Gen. Hilliard belehed forth: is thunderous but ineffectual fires as the President ascended the steps. The Hon. J. C. Conkling, of Springfield, delivered an address of welcome, followed by a brief address on behalf of the children by the Rev. Mr. Nourse, which was responded to by the President, and followed by Gen. Sherman. the President, and followed by Gen. Sherman After the party had been sufficiently exhausted haking and speaking, and their nervou systems had been shaken up by the clamor of artillery and the ringing of bells, they were

After breakfast a number of the leading citi zens of the State called to pay their respects to the President and Mrs. Hayes, and to Gen. Sher

At 10 o'clock all the rolling-stock of the city was brought into requisition, and a procession was formed, including the Governor's Guards, Capt. John J. Brinkerhoff, and the Rockford Rifles, a veterans' association, a delegation of colored citizens, and distinguished visitors at the Capital from other parts of the State, making a very gay appearance, and which conducte the Presidential party to the fair grounds There Gen. John C. Cook, the Grand Marshal and his aids, kept the crowd from overwhe ial carriage, and finally placed the party upon the grand stand, where were some notable ladies and the usual number of pre

On sertying at the ton of the stens Gov. Cullom called the meeting to order, and introduced the Hon. J. C. Conkling, who delivered a welcome address on the part of the State officers. followed by Mayor Maguire on the part of the city, and the Rev. Robert Nourse on the part of

The Governor then introdu

and called for three cheers, which were given with great spirit. The President said that by the favor of the industrious gentlemen of the press, his fellow-citizens were aware that he had for the past two or three weeks been trave ing and making speeches. While he was not in bad health, he was so tired and dulled with traveling and speaking that he was indispose to enter upon any discussion of the topics spoken of by Mr. Conkling of the Mayor. He was tempted to say something suggested by the speech of Mr. Nourse, but passed by all these topics and all eulogy of living men to speak of Line Douglas, the two great men to whom this State and the Nation owed so much. Of Lincoln he service before and after their official career, it happened that he, of all the Presidents, had his fame securely based on his action as President and on the success of his Administration. These two-Lincoln and Douglas-bore names that never shall sink while there is an echo left in the air. [Great applause.]

Gen. Sherman spoke very briefly, and then Gov. Cullom introduced Mrs. Haves, who bowed her thanks for the cheers which greeted After some hundreds of people had pressed

on the platform to greet the party, the procession was reformed and marched to the Fair Grounds. All along the route there were

ing. The Special content of the Peters to Missouri, and in his social chairly, as he is accustomed to the Joseph and Jos The President, on being introduced to the people at the Fair Grounds, was foundly and enthusiastically cheered,

you to get acquainted with me, but that I should come to know how great you were. [Laurhter.] Having now seen enough of you for that purpose, I trust you have seen enough of me for your purpose, and I trust you will, therefore, excuse me from going further into this discussion, for whatever branch of it. of me for your purpose, and I trust you win, therefore, excuse me from going further into this discussion, for whatever branch of it I should touch you would find the same description of facts. [Cheers.] I noticed at a distance, as we came out from your city to this place, that you are largely engaged here in coal and iron works. Now that description of enterprise depends perhaps more largely than any other upon muscular labor, day labor. Now, how is this affecting not merely the farmer but the business man and the capitalist! How is it affecting the laboreri! In the City of Philadelphia alone, I am assured by gentlemen well informed, that more than 20,000 laborers are now engaged at fair living wages. Wobody is vet making a great profit. Those 20,000 laborers are now engaged at fair living wages. Wobody is vet making a great profit. Those wages in Philadelphia, who one year ago were out of employment and seeking it in vain. [Cheers.] I congratulate you, because it is not merely in Philadelphia alone,—it is in Plitsburg, it is in Cincinnati, and all the great cities of the country that this change is spoarent; and I doubt not you see it here also in Springfield. So, my friends, the good time is coming, or, the good time has come. I am not here to array country that this change is apparent; and I doubt not you see it here also in Springfield. So, my friends, the good time is coming, or, the good time has come. I am not here to array one class of citizens against another, nor to prefer one class of citizens to another, nor to enter into a discussion of that sort, but to call attention to these things that I have mentioned. A just attention is due, and, therefore, the better it is that I speak with especial emphasis in behalf of those who labor with their hands, and now, my friends, I have pretty nearly said enough. ["Go on," "Go on."] I have the feeling that a man might be expected to feel who meets a great audience like this gathered from the people of Springfield, Ill., the home of Abraham Lincoln. [Loud cheers.] The great events of his life were connected with maintaining the authority of the Government of the United States and in preserving the Union of these states against the assaults of those who would destroy both, upon principles based upon a construction of the Constitution of the United States called State-rights. Any words that I might utter on that subject might, perhaps, find, in a great audience like this many who will dissent from the views which are my views, but it is a great comfort for me to know that here, and, as I hope it is now, ever where. perhaps. find, in a great audience like this many who will dissent from the views which are my views; but it is a great comfort for me to know that here, and, as I hope it is now, everywhere, a man who honestly and eincerely talks his own opinion and expresses his own conviction in a manner respectful to those who differ with him will always find a hospitable hearing. [Cheers.] I noticed as I went up to the beautiful State-House two mottoes, one "The National Union," and under it "State Sovereignty." My Illinois friends, Mr. Lincoln said in the mightiest message, as I think, ever dellivered to an American Congress, these words: "State sovereignty is not found in the Constitution of the United States." [Loud cheers.] Said he, "That community is sovereign which has no superior." I know not what the man thought who put up that motto, but it seems to me best to say to you here that great as Illinois is, with everything that commands respect and admiration, that Illinois, notwithstanding, has a superior, and that superior is the United States of America. [Loud cheers.] Without entering into a discussion of these things, my friends, having now done my duty in saying what I have said on one of the many questions connected with that great struggle which ended with the Civil War, I wish to close by saving that, in my judgment, the msn who understood them best and who is the highest authority was Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.]

was called out, and was received with three cheers. He spoke briefly as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I understood this to be a great State Fag. Now, the question is, Are we on exhibition or are vou? [Laughter and cheers.] If we are on exhibition we won't be here long. If you will give us a blue ribbon we will get out. [Laughter.] We will go to Indianapolis. As to the other part of the exhibition, it is simply magnificent in everything, including the men, women, and children. [More laughter.] I thought the people of Springfield were all down at the State Capitol, but I see there appears to be some here,—two or these acres of them.—I don't know how many. [Laughter.] After GEN. SHERMAN be some here, two or these acres of them. - I don't know how many. [Laughter.] After what the President has told you, I certainly must inform you that you can't expect to hear much from me. When out on the plains, when the Indians were but yesterday, and the buffalo rouned, and the eik and the antelope found a home, it appeared to us that it would be proper for us to say words of cheer to the brave soldiers and to the men who went to that land and made fields of corn and wheat, and made the earth to blossom. To them we felt willing to say words of praise, because they had made those prairies to blossom as the rose. You in Illinois found, when you were born, a country partially ans were but yesterday, and the buffale found, when you were born, a country partially cultivated, and you have gone on doing what your fathers did, and I hope you will go on to the end of time [cheers]; but you don't hold a candle to those fellows out there in Kassas.

[Laughter and cheers.] Whenever you get too [Laughter and cheers.] Whenever you get too much crowded in this State, I want the President to teil you that there is plenty of room in Kansas for 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 more. We found 1,000,000 forave and hardy people out there, and not a single man, woman, or child complaining. Every one swears he is living in the very best county in the very best State in the Union, and that he has the best farm in the county. [Laughter and cheers.] There is not a discontented soul in Kansas. [Laughter and cheers.] They had plenty of corn-bread to eat and plenty of beef, and all of them worked hard. Now, gentlemen and ladies, permit me to ask you a great favor. Let us go and see some of those fine cattle and horses out there, for we have seen people by the acre, and we have spoken until we are just like a sponge—squeezed all dry. Not a word more, not a sentence, except to thank you again and again for the honor you have done the President on this occasion, as a representative of the people, and the Chief Magistrate of the United States. [Loud cheers.]

After the speaking was over a lunch was laid in the pavilion. There was no wine, and, consequently, no speeches.

The party returned to the city during the afternoon, and were the guests of the Governor during the day.

A reception took place in the evening at the Executive Mansion, which called out all the beauty and fashion of the city.

The party leave here at 12 o'clock to-morrow for indianapolls, escorted by a committee from that city.

### hat city. MISSING AERONAUTS.

No Tidings Yet of Prof. Wise and His Com-panion Who Ascended from St. Louis Last Sunday.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30.—As the hours go by without tidings from Prof. John Wise and George Burr, teller of the St. Louis National Bank, the two men wao on Sunday after-noon made a balloon-ascent with the intention of remaining but a few hours, the excitement here increases, and ru-mors without number gain currency. It several mishaps which occurred to the balloon just prior to its start, there was one after it had gotten under way. It carried a drag-rope 1,600 feet long, which was to trail throughout the trip, and serve partially as a gauge of hight, and partially as ballast. this rope was trailed through the crowded fair-grounds several men foolishly caught hold of it tons rope was trailed through the crowded fairgrounds several men foolishly caught hold of it and held on, the effect being to give the balloon a great shock and cause it to descend diagonally. This doubtless had the effect of tearing still more the already damaged netting, and such was the danger that Prof. Wise cut the rope at the basket, and the balloon proceeded on its course without it. Information has been received that the balloon was seen moving very rapidly over Laporte, Ind., in a northerly direction, at an early bour yesterday, but beyond this there are no tidings. Prof. Wise is 71 years old and a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Science, he is the author of a work on aeronautics, and has a daughter, Lillie Wise, and a son, John Wise, who are professional balloonists. Young Burr is very well connected here, and has hosts of Iriends. He is somewhat unfortunate in his manis for high flights, as he was badly crippled a year ago by the too sudden descent of a balloon in which he rode. As Prof. Wise gave assurance that he would be heard from before noon yesterday, it is not strange that parties interested should remember all the unpropitious happenings prior to the asceut, or that they should build tragical theories upon them.

AMENITIES OF TEXAS POLITICS.

Assected Disputes to The Tribune.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 80.—In a discussion Monday at Weatherford between Olio Wellborn, member of Congress, and W. H. Hammon, late Greenback candidate for Governor, Hammon said those who advocated paying the National debt according to contracts were fools or knaves. Wellborn asked if an aliaston was made to himself or constituents. Hammon said: "Make the application as you damned please." Wellborn replied there was but one application to make, and struck Hammon between the eyes. Hammon returned the blow, when the fight was stopped, parties interfering.

## LOCAL CRIME.

Batch of Dog-Fighters Fined \$3 and Costs Each.

Aggravated Case of Cruelty to Animals --- A Brutal Driver.

Drippings from the Police Courts-Sneak Thieves--- Minor Offenders

THE DOG FIGHTERS. The case of the brutes who were arrested in Hyde Park Sunday evening for having partici-pated in a dog-fight was brought up before Police Magistrate Rodgers at the Village-Hall of Hyde Park last evening. The room was filled by the dog-fighters, their friends, Officers society, and a few men and a large number of mall boys, some hardly old enough to crawl, and few of them old enough to be out alone. The defendants were Con Gleason, Harry Keeler, James Connelley, William McGraw, W. J. Quarry, John O'Sullivan, John Hall, Frank Noye, Richard Barrett, and John Muller, all of whom responded to their names save Harry Keeler and W. J. Quarry, whose bail was de clared forfeited.

Con Gleason's case was the first called. D. H. Horne, who represented the prisoners, asked for a change of venue, which was granted. Justice Gansel, who has an office a few door from the jail, was the one to whom they were enxious the case should be taken, but Justice Bremer had moved his office up-stairs, and thus, being nearer, received the crowd in the Village-Hall.

Hall.

The case of Gieason was again called, and, he having answered to his name, the trial was commenced. D. H. Horne appeared for the defense and Joseph Wright for the prosecution. John H. McQueen, a telegraph operator, David W. Thomas, and William Davis, all of Colenour, testified that they were present at the fight, which took place east of the Indiana State line. The battle lasted nearly an hour.

Officers Martin Murphy, and James Tully, and Joseph Spohns did not see the fight, but made the arrests on the reports which they had heard. Joseph Sponns did not see the ngnt, but made the arrests on the recorts which they had heard. Officer Dudley, of the Humane Society, heard that the fight was for \$25 a side. The counsel then argued the case at some length from their respective standpoints. The Courtfined the defendants \$3 and costs, and all took their departure, well pleased with the result,—the prosecution because it made out its case, and the defendants because they got off so easily.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. The trial of Frank H. Hebard, on a charge of ruel treatment of his borse, a reference which was published in THE TRIBUNE last Mor. day week, came off before Justice Summerfie

esterday afternoon.

The warrant also included the name of defendant's brother, George S. Hebard, but the case against him was dropped, as it was clearly shown, previous to the trial, that he had noth ing to do with the case. The first witness examined was

O. C. ROBERTS. who resides on Madisonetreet, and is a carriage maker by occupation. He stated that he was slightly acquainted with Frank H. and George S. Hebard. He saw Frank Hebard driving an express-wagon on Wood street, in the Wes Division of the city, Sunday before last. As the witness came down by the new hospital building he saw Hebard dri ing up Wood street pretty rapidly with a loaded wagon. This was about noon. One of the young men was driving and whipping the horse. Witness thought the driver was identical with Frank H. Hebard, the defendant in court. He was striking the horse, which was a small gray animal, over the right side with a whip. The norse was running pretty fast, but every now and then the driver would let him have it,this, too, though the horse was going as fast as saw the defendant to his knowledge. The de fendant kept whipping the horse while he was n witness' sight. A gentleman drove up while he beating was going on and called out to the defendant to stop. Witness had sent to the defendant to stop. Witness had seen the defendant beating the horse for a couple of blocks before he reached the point at which witness was standing. He seemed to be beating the animal as hard as he could.

OFFICER DUDLEY. that he went with the Constable to serve the warrant on Frank H. Hebard, who confessed that he, and he alone, did the driving and whipping on the occasion referred to. The horse was a balky one, and it was to cure him of this habit that he whipped it.

THE NEXT WITNESS was Mr. Joseph H. Medill. He stated that at about noon Sunday before last he was driving over on the West Side. Between 12 and 1 o'clock he turned into Wood street and drove southwards along it until he reached the corner of Congress street. At this moment he saw at a distance of street. At this moment he saw at a distance of about one-third of a mile in front of him—from four to six blocks perhaps—a wagon coming towards him at a very rapid pace drawn by a gray horse. Three men were in the wagon, and one of them, whom he identified as the defendant, was standing up and besting the horse about as violently as he was able, continuing to strike him with great violence, though the horse was running as fast as it could. Finally the horse approached the spot where witness was, when witness turned to the right so as to give it room running as fast as it could. Finally the horse approached the spot where witness was, when witness turned to the right so as to give it room to pass, as he had a light buggy and did not want to risk a colision. As the horse passed he saw that it was a small gray, light, and lean animal, and that its mouth seemed bloody. Witness looked at the man, who turned round and looked at him. For forty or fifty feet the man let up beating the horse, but he began again laying on the welts until he got to the street next north of the County Hospital building, when the wagon and its occupants turned west. The last he saw of the defendant he was still beating the horse, which was going at its full speed, which was not very fast, as the animal was exhausted. Witness saw two or three gentlemen passing after the occurrence. To one of them he called out, "That's very cruel treatment," to which the gentlemen if any of them knew the man's name, and said that it ought to be reported to the Humane Society. He thought the beating was done with a regular whip, with which olows were struck upon the animal's back and flanks, principally, he thought, upon the right side of the horse. He thought that from seventy-five to 100 blows were struck while he was looking on. He could not be certain as to the exact number, but the blows were laid on pretty fast. Of course the figures mentioned were a mere matter of guessing. The horse was deing all in its power, and showed no desire to be vicious or balky. The only desire the poor little horse showed while witness saw it was to do all it could. The horse wabbied on the road as if exhausted.

On behalf of the defendant's case himself

the corner of State and Weithers asked the grounds and that it cought to be reported to make any of them knew the man's name and and that it cought to be reported to was done with a rectular while, with which do not a state of the corner of State and Weith streets, in constant and the corner of State and Weith streets, in constant and the corner of State and Weith streets, and also a smalledurers are turing out to was done white the corner of State and Weith streets, and also a smalledurers are turing out to was done to be reported to the corner of the cor

stop while the witness who had testified (Mr. Medill) saw him. Witness kept striking the horse so as to hinder it from quitting from a gallop to a trot. Just then the horse was not showing any vice. If he had let the horse go at a trot it would have stopped soon altogether. Witness saw the gentleman and lady in the buggy who got out of his way. Witness remembered turning and looking at them. Witness struck the animal probably more on the right side than on the left. horsesboer, testified that he knew the gray horse belonging to Mr. Hebard. He considered it perfectly wild. When it got shod in witness' shoo they had to tie it. It bit a man on the neck who went near it, and showed its heels to others. Hebard had six horses which he treated better than any one else treated his horses in town.

in cross-examination, the witness stated that he shoed the horse. He did not consider that the behavior of the horse in the shoe-shop was a just criterion of its general temper, as many horses behave badly while being shod which otherwise are tractable animals.

otherwise are tractable animals.

George 8. Hebard stated that he was a brother of the defendant, who had five of his own horses engaged in the express business. The defendant started in the express business five or six years ago. Witness believed that the defendant treated his horses very well. He knew this from the appearance of the horses. His brother got the gray horse some three or four weeks ago from the Stock-Yards. It was a bad atimal to have round the place, as it was at any uimal to have round the place, as it was at any atimal to have round the place, as it was at any time libble to injure people who went near if. Witness had seen it kick at people, but never saw it reach them. Witness tried the pony once under the saddle, and a little of that experience was sufficient. He saw it hitched double a few times, and once singly, to buggy, when he made Frank take the animal out, as he was afraid she would break the fills.

Frank take the animal out, as he was afraid she would break the fills.

In cross-examination, the witness stated that every horse in the barn, which he visited often, was well red. He believed that lashing horses and keeping them galloping did not do them any harm. If he owned the horse he would submit it to the defendant to take care of and break, as he had full confidence in him.

Other witnesses testified the defendant took good care of his horses.

The Justice said that the evidence went to show that the early education of the spimal had been neglected and that Texas horses were inclined to be victous, and needed perhaps occasional severity of treatment. At the same time it was clearly found that the beating which the defendant had given the horse was continued and cruel, and that it came under the provisions of the law. Still the evidence given in regard to the animal and the defendant's general treatment of his horses should be corsidered in extengation. The case in question was an exceptional one; still, from the evidence, he was inclined to believe he came under the statute, and he would therefore impose a fine of \$3 and costs. under the statute, and he would therefore impose a fine of \$3 and costs.

Some little talk of appealing the case was inluiged in by defen

THE JUSTICES. Dennis Quinn came up before Justice Sum-merfield yesterday charged with an assault with tent to kill John Cain. He was held to the Crimmal Court in bonds of \$500.

Rufus P. Pattison, of the firm of M. E. Page & Co., the candy manufacturers, has caused the arrest of Joseph Klein, one of the collectors for the firm, whom he charges with holding back money collected.

Justices Wallace and Prindiville yesterday afternoon sat in banc at the Armory upon a earch-warrant case, under which the made forcibly entry into a gaming-house at No 402 State street one week ago last Saturda night, where they captured a number of gam blers and a complete lay-out. Under the statutes such articles may be confiscated by the uthorities. The hearing of the case was only partial yesterday, and then was continued unti

Menard Obest, a Parisian, was before Justice Wallace yesterday upon, a charge of larceny preferred by Johanna Goudmet, who was herelf arrested several days ago upon complaint of Obest, charged with stealing a ring from him. The complainant stated that she me Obest in Paris, and that he easily induced her to ecompany him to this country. At Havre h took charge of all her personal effects, which pos session he still retains against her wishes. The

Charles Stewart, alias Mills, a notorious thief, who enjoys the distinction of once having been arrested by the late Superintendent of Police, was yesterday arrested by Detective Aldrich, and was held by Justice Wallace in \$500 to the Criminal Court upon a charge of burgiar. About one week ago he went up-stairs at No. 85 chark street, and, inding a key to the apart-ments of Mrs. Davids hanging on the door-post, he opened the door and ransacked the rooms for about \$60 worth of clothing and jewelry. As he was leaving the room Mrs. Davids awoke, and she yesterday in court positively identified Stewart as the burglar she saw in her rooms

that night.

Edward C. Miller, a confidence swindler who affects the appearance of an English swell, was arrested some time ago for vagrangs; and after innumerable continuances given him in order to bring witnesses that he was the respectable son of a wealthy Southern gentleman, Mr. Miller quietly gave up and offered to leave town. He did leave, it is said, but it was for the purpose of swindling a man in Indianapolis out of about \$200. Then he jumped right back to this city, and his vote was one of the \$17 majority for the Democratic Alderman recently elected in the First Ward. Yesterday Lieut. Hayes met him again on the streets, and while he was reading the warrant to him Miller bolted and ran. The chase led through the alleys north of Monroe and west of Clark street, but Miller was finally overbauled and taken to the Armory, where he

A case which may pan out in something good came before Justice Wallace vesterday morning. Mrs. Hearsey keeps a boarding-house at No. 558 Wabash avenue, and is not on the best of terms with he son Jack and a daughter who takes part with him. And, by the way, Jack is reputed to be a notorious expert thiel, and is said to have planned the Manhattan Savings Bank roboery in New York. Mrs. Anme Duncan, a music-teacher, whose husband is in the Insane Asylum, boards with Mrs. Hearsey, and upon her complaids Jack was arrested upon a charge of stealing a sachel containing baby clothes, an overcost, and a pawn-ticket for a ring. The case was continued to the 7th. Hearsey was arrested in a room at the corner of State and Twelfth streets, in company with a woman giving the name of Mrs. Farwell, and claiming to be a guest at the Tremont House, and also a man giving the name of Ernest Haffner. The latter is thought to be wanted in Baltimore upon some big job, and is being held by the police. The case is being fully investigated, as the police consider the case one requiring it.

ARRESTS. Minor arrests: Joseph Sailor and Thomas Hackett, two enterprising 12-year-old boys who aneaked into Scott's hat store on Madison street and stole a hat; Valentine Diehl and Thomas Wadsworth, who had a sanguinary encounter in the former's saloon, at the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets; Albert Cham-

bers, an insane man who attempted to theownimself out of a window in the Rice Building, No. 79 Dearborn street. No. 79 Dearborn street.

Gus Reiser, a young man of 24 years, claiming to be employed on the railroads, was at the Armory at an early hour this morning charged with assault and highway robbery. Miss Mary Wilson, the complainant, alleges that Reiser was one of a party whom she met at the corner of Van Buren and State streets at about, I o'clock in the morning. She was knocked down twice, and then robbed of a pocketbook containing \$4.50, and also of her silk handkerchief. Gus Weishing, of No. 271 Clark street, identifies Reiser as the robber, as also does Miss Wilson herself.

herself.

At about midnight Spencer Smith, a colored man, made his way to the Armory, bleeding profusely from severe gashes on both sides of his face and sides, inflicted by another colored man named Charles Campbell, with a razor. Smith is a waiter by occupation, and but recently returned from Waukesha. Wis. He entered George Brown's saloon at No. 120 Fourth avenue late last night, and while there had a dispute over some trifling matter with Campbell. The injured man was taken to Dr. Hildebrandt's office on State street, where his injuries were dreased. Campbell bears a bad reputation, and frequently before has been the principal in cutting affrays. After last night's sffray he made his escape, and up to a late hour this morning had not been captured.

MINOR OFFENSES. Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Hussander, a jeweler at No. 23 North Clark street, after having opened his store, left it for a few moments in charge of a small boy. Dura few moments in charge of a small boy. During the few moments he was absent, three mentered, and, while one attracted the attention of the boy, another sneaked up to the safe and abstracted a pocketbook containing two \$20 notes, five \$10 notes, and small bills, making in all \$130. Mr. Hassander returned just as they were leaving the store. From the descriptions of the trio furnished to the police resterday, it is thought they are the same fellows. descriptions of the trib attribute to the police yesterday, it is thought they are the same fellows who so cleverly managed the sneak at Mr. Lindstrand's jewelry shop on Twenty-second street Monday evening. No arrests have been made as yet by the police.

made as yet by the police.

Some young men supposed to be of dishonest intentions had a lot of fun yesterday noon near the corner of Haisted and Twenty-seventh streets. At 11:30 as three young men were walking south in that neighborhood, they were overtaken by a fourth man with a black horse and top-buggy. One of the trio, upon seeing him, drew his pistol and began firing away at the man in the buggy, who returned the fire shot for shot. This man then got into the buggy, and both occupants began firing away at the men upon the sidewalk. The shooting, of course, created considerable excitement, and, just as the citizens were flocking to the place, the four men got into the buggy and drove rapidly away. It is thought that the quartet were expert thieves, and that they used blank cartridges in this manner in order to attract a crowd, so that they might perpetrate some robbery or burglary.

## TRADE'S BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

the Brilliant Opening of the Fall Se Unanimous Predictions of a Long Era of

Prosperity.

New York Times, Sept. 29.

Extended inquiries made by Times reporters among the leading dealers in many branches of mmerce were met in every case by most enouraging answers, both as to the opening of the fall trade and the promise of a steady and the thy increase of business. A long era of nercial and industrial prosperity is confiently predicted for the country, all sections of seem to share in the improvement of affairs. The basis of this improvement is seemed by the merchants to be sound and sub stantial, hence to justify them in holding that the better times, already come, will long remain

Among the more hopeful signs, prominent is the fact that the demand is general for a better class of goods at better prices, and that in many instances prices are establishing themselves at a more reasonable profit to the manufacturer and dealer, and are paid with less hag-

gling by the buyer. The general tone of the market is reported to be more healthy. Purchasers are more careful in their choice of stock; more prompt in their payments. The increased demand is happily equaled by increased confidence in commercial credits, and the whole spirit and tendency of trade are regarded as favorable to the realization of the brightest and most cheerful anticipations.

The dry-goods trade opened this fall with an increased demand for all kinds of stock. The Southern and Western trade is unusually brisk. Both the quality and prices of the goods chiefly called for indicate improvement, and the leading dealers speak confidently with regard to the future, looking for steady growth of profitable trade.

The clothing business shows a decidedly increased demand, although there is no tendency on the part of smaller dealers, as in years past, to overbuy. The tone of the market is healthy in every section of the country. The margins are reported to be somewhat less than last year.

In furniture, with an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent in prices, there is an increase of 25 per cent in the demand, and factories are obliged to run until midnight to supply the stock required. Sales indicate better goods at greater profit to the maker. In the way of decorative furniture and hangings, the test and most costly work is in large demand.

Trade in the line of carpets and oil-cloths has been so good that the home factories have been taxed to their utmost canacity. Orders, which it will take months to fill, are already in the hands of some large dealers. The prices of some grades of carpets have advanced, and the business is in excellent condition, present and prospective.

Leading dealers in crockery report excellent prospects for the fall and winter trade, with increased demand, secompanied by increased competition, and in instances somewhat lower prices. The Americah manufacturers are turning out goods as rapidly as possible, and are said to be now making nearly as much crockery as is imported.

The trade

the demand is reported, and in millnery, feathers, and fancy goods generally there has been nearly an equal increase. The jewelry trade has shared with the other lepartments in a radical improvement in the character and yolume of business. Its pro-perity is even more marked, as in hard times this class of goods ranks among the luxuries which can best be spered. People are buying mere freely and prices are maintained at a rea-conably profitable rate.

#### BLOODY MURDER.

A Man Killed at a Marriage Feast, A fight ending in an outright murder took place at 11:40 last night at a wedding dance riven at No. 798 Archer avenue, a point nearly six miles distant from the of the city. During the dancing after the per arose, and several shots were fire the contending parties. One of the bullets struck John Beidler, 21 years of age, in the forehead killing him almost instantly. The body was borne to his widowed mother's ome, No. 49 Broad street. Although it occurred only a stone's throw from the Deering Street Station, no report of it was received at Police Headit occurred only a stone's quarters until 1:30 in the morning,—an hour too late to reach the scene and get back in time for the morning isone of the paper. The police wires in this Division connect with dial instruments, and it was impossible to get any further particulars of the affair up to 3 o'clock. At that ho egram was received from John Curran, Sebastian Allman and William Beidler, brother to the murdered young man, were all in the fight, and were all arrested and locked up at-the station. It was not known at that hour who did the

## STORIES ABOUT VON MOLTKE. Some Peculiarities of the Veteran German

London Truth. Some time after the capitulation of Paris. Moltke went to Colmar, and, meaning to stay here a few days, did not disdain to ask for a billeting order. Mme. R., however, upon whom the Marshai was to have been quartered, would have nothing to say to him, and Moltke was fain to lodge and feed himself at a hotel,—of course at the lady's expense. He saked for four ooms on the first floor, invited people to breakfast and dinner, and treated them to champagne, -in short, the Tenton bero lived like a figh cock. But at the end of three days the land lord, who hated him, quietly took leave to billeting order had now expired. Moltke re-plied with a dry cough, and a demand for a small room on the second floor. During the remainder of his stay he dired friendless and

champagneless at the table d'bote.

Moltke is as good a letter-writer as Mme. de Sevigne, and he sent some particularly charming letters from the East to his-sister, who had married an Englishman settled in Holstein, a Mr. Burt. Miss Mary Burt, daughter of Mr. Burt by a former marriage, was especially moved by them; and when the warrior came nome, his 39 winters were not considered a fatal objection to a union with a girl of but 16 sumpress. 'And their first love continued to the last."

"And their first love continued to the last."

It was the happiest of matches. She died in
1808, on Christmas eve, and it was a revelationto men to see how Moltke sorrowed. Often
enow he can be observed at his country seat
wending his way, in the gray of the evening,
toward his wife's tomb,—a plain marble monument on the summit of a little hill, crowned,
with cypress. Beneath the cross, carred on the
little, mausoleum, may be read the motto:
"Love is the fulfilling of the law."
Moltke has a fine property. It is situated in

"Love is the fainfiling of the law."
Motite has a fine property. It is situated in
Silesia, between Schweidnitz and Reichenbach,
and called, I think, Kreisau. There he is most
thoroughly at home. Rising every morning at
5, he begins the day by lighting a little spiritlamp, as the first step toward getting himself a cup of coffice. After coffee, be takes a little turn in the grounds rather for pleasure than cup of coffice. After coffee, be takes a little turn in the grounds rather for pleasure than business, which only begins at 7. Between 7 and 10 the Marshal likes to make a thorough inspection of his domain. He is a good practical farmer and famous for his cabbages, which have won several medals.

On one of these inspections he caught a groom smoking in the stables, and gave him a box on the ear, the force of which has been the theme-of admiring comment by many a rural freside.

of admiring comment by many a rural fireside ever since. But, as a rule, his surbordinates speak kindly of him, and say he is a just and considerate master. Still, no one ever has a chance of forgetting the iron hand which is covered by the velvet slove.

At 10 the Marshal takes a kind of a second-breakfast, a basin of soup or a glass of wine and a biscuit. By this time the letters and papers have arrived, and Moltke works till noon, Sundays always excepted. On "the Sabbath" he goes to church, and reads "good books" during the better part of the day.

At noon, on a regular day, the Marshal takes a nap till dinner-time, which central ceremony of every man's day takes place in the Moltke household at 2. After dinner, a cigar and more work. By and by a chat with friends, if any are staying with him, and perhaps a stroll. At 8, tea is served. On a fine summer evening the Marshal will take another turn after tea, but almost invariably goes to bed at 10.

A war interferes much less with Moltke's habits than might be supposed. A friend methim in the streets of Berlin in July, 1870, and, after exchanging a few words, muttered something about not trespassing on the great man's time at such a crisis, and was about to withdraw, when Moltke retained him, saying in the quietest manner, "I have nothing to do." It was the simple truth. The work had all been done long before.

quietest manner, "I have nothing to do." It was the simple truth. The work had all been done long before.

He is not, however, much of a talker, this famous soidier, who can hold his tongue in ten languages. A funny newspaper correspondent asked him in that same July how things were going oo. "Pretty well," he replied: "my crops have suffered a little from the rain; my potatoes were never finer." I will not add the superfluous statement that both "Our Own" and "Our special" are pet dislikes of the Marshal, for I never yet knew a commander who doted on them. But he has admitted that the English specimens are the least objectionable, and that not a few have some sense of responsibility. In fact, the Marshal likes our countrymen rather better than any other nationality besides the German, which is not to be wondered at. He knows something of English literature, thinks highly of Shakspeare, but more bighly of Miss Braddon. As to the English army, the only authentic remark of his that I know of is that he considered the old purchase system the only good thing in it. He is scarcely more complimentary on the subject of the American service. Somebody once asked him a question about the war between the North and South. "I really don't know," he said. "I have never looked into it. I don't consider the movements of armed mobs worth studying."

New York, Sept. 30.—The Mercantile Mutual, one of the oldest marine insurance companies here, to-day virtually ended its business career, notices having been sent to all its customers to cancel their policies, and not to cover any risks on and after the 1st of October.

REDPATH NOT HEARD FROM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The American Literary
Bureau states that the friends of Mr. Redpath
have not heard of or from him since he disap-

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—At a meeting of the Schuylkill coal operators this afternoon it was decided to advance the line and city prices of lump and steamboat coal for October 25 cents on last month's circular.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Heury A. Hall, the well-known rubber manufacturer, committed suicide at Bridgewater this afternoon by cutting his throat in a bath-tub.

A Change of Tope.

While Gen. Sherman was down in Kentucky the other day, among the crowd of old soldiers who gathered around him was one who snook his hand with great delight and exclaimed:
"Why, General, I'm delighted to see you; don't you remember me. — Stanley, formerly of Leavenworth!" "Why, of course I recornize yoe," said the General, "what in the—are you doing down in this country?" "Why, sir," was the reply, "I am preaching now." "Freaching," said the General, suddenly changing his tone to one of more respect for the clergyman, "I hope to heaven you are doing well!"

Ruined by Winning a Lottery-Prize.

A young man in Paris won at the lottery two grand pianos, which he sold for 10.000 francs, and then he speculated on the Bourse. In a few weeks he had lost the last franc; then suicide followed.

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# ed, and in millinery, feathhas shared with the other idical improvement in the he of business. Its pros-marked, as in hard times ranks among the luxuries pared. People are buying as are maintained at a rea-

## MURDER.

t a Marriage Feast, an outright murder took night at a wedding dance Archer avenue, a point int from the centre the dancing after the shots were fired by One of the bullets ais widowed mother's Although stone's throw street Station. a stone's ved at Police Headin the morning,-an reach the scene and for the morning is-The police wires in ith dial instruments, and any further particular ock. At that hour a tel-John Curran, Sebastian Beidler, brother to the were all in the fight, and ocked up at the station.

## UT VON MOLTKE. of the Veteran German

adon Truth.
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marriage, was especially ad when the warrior came were not considered a fatal with a girl of but 16 sum-

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weidnitz and Reichenbach, Kreisau. There he is most Rising every morning at by lighting a little spirit-ep toward getting himself a er coffee, he takes a little le rather for pleasure than, iy begins at 7. Between 7 likes to make a thorough main. He is a good practi-ous for his cabbages, which

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ng the iron hand which is et glove. It takes a kind of a second a soup or a glass of wine and ime the letters and papers lottke works till poon, Sund. On "the Sabbath" he reads "good books" durof the day, ular day, the Marship takes ne, which central ceremony takes place in the Moltke ter dinner, a cigar and more, chat with friends, if any n, and perhaps a stroll. At a fine summer evening the mother turn after tea, but he to be supposed. A friend met. Berlin in July, 1870, and, aw words, muttered somepassing on the great man's a, and was about to with-retained him, saying in the lass pothing to do."

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OF BUSINESS. O.—The Mercantile Mutual, asine insurance companies y ended its business career,

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aris won at the lottery two he sold for 10,000 francs, ated on the Bourse. In a lost the last franc; then

Why Blackburn Won't Make Democratic Speeches in Ohio.

POLITICAL.

The Executive Committee Nervous as to the Effect of His Appearance.

Proof that He Intended the Assasingtion of President Lincoln by Infection.

More of the Old Man Tilden's Indirect Manipulations with the Wires.

How He Would Boost Robinson that He May Climb After Him.

Congressman Conger Wants a Double-Extra Stalwart for President.

BLACKBURN:

SOME OFFICIAL TRATIMONE.

Resetal Disputch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 30.—The unique explanation by the friends of Gov. Blackburn—first, that he never was interested in a yellowfever plot; second, that the plot was a joke; and, third, that the people of Kentucky an-prove the plot—has revived the publication of Blackburn literature here. The Gazette to-morrow will publish the official history of Blackburn's operations in the yellow-fever hospital at Havana, an entirely new branch of the subject. It brings to light a fact which exthe probable contents of the valise which it was proved during the as-sasination trial Dr. Blackburn had tried to induce one Hyams to take to the United States, and send by express as a donation to President Lincoln. This Havana history sets lorth that, among other clothing that Blackburn took to the hospital to have infected, was a black suit which he proposed to send to Mr. Lincoln as a pretended present from the work-ingmen of Manchester. Hyama' statement, heretofore printed, is fully corroborated by this official testimony. The announcement that Gov. Blackburn would make a speech at Columbus this week, by invitation of the Democrati Committee, is withdrawn.

TILDEN.

HIS WAYS THAT ARE DARK. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—The Demo-cratic journals of this region admit the correctness of the interview with an agent of Tilden, recently published in these dispatches, and say that this agent was instructed by Tilden to talk in this way in order to create a conserative sen-timent in Tilden's favor in the North, with a view to strengthen the Robinson ticket in New York. One of these Bourbon organs, the Baltimore Guarde, mays: "It is thought here that Mr. Tilden's present purpose in so expressing himself by indirection is to build up the neces-sary influence to elect Gov. Robinson in spite of

It is well known that in the financial circles of New York very great disgust prevails over the manner in which some of the Southern States are repudiating, or trying to repudiate, their debts, because the capitalists of that city hold a great many of the bonds. If it were known generally among this class of his fellow-citizens that Mr. Tilden had no sympathy with this repudiation, and that he also discouraged the shotgun policy at the South, it would not only help the party in the State, but his own

Presidential aspirations.

It looks as if the interview was authentic and authorized. Whatever may be the theory or the reason which prompted Mr. Tilden to give expression to such opinion, there can be no doubt as to the authenticity of the interview or as to the fact that Tilden said what

as to the fact that Tilden said what he was reported to have said.

Judge Jere Black, one of Tilden's counsel, and
managing man, in a talk here this moraling expressed the opinion that Tilden does not wish
to be a candidate in 1880, but that he can have
the nomination if he is willing to take it. This
seems to be another utterance which points to
Tilden's new strategy.

оню. HOW SAMMY WAS BLED.

Mashington, D. C., Sept. 30.—One of the games played by the Ohio Democrata to induce Mr. Tilden to give the last large sum sent by him to Ohio has just become known here. In the meeting of the National Committee it was stated, on the authority of Mr. McKinney, that the Republicans had found a way of avoiding the law of the last Democratic Legislature for-bidding the use of money in the eampaign, and that they were now arranging to offer money prizes in each county for the township which polled the heaviest Republican vote. It was represented that the Democrats were without funds, and could do absolutely pothing to neutralize the effect of this plan. Senator Barnum was appealed to, and in behalf of Mr. Tilden Onto men say he agreed that more money should be furnished the Democrats of each county than the Republicans were believed to be able to raise. A Democrat who believed to be able to raise. A Demograt who was privy to this attempt to raise money from Tilden savs the result was that \$15,000 to \$30,000 were secured and placed under the general control of Gen. Ewing's managers. Some of Thurman's friends were aware of this move, but favored rather than opposed it. One of the most prominent of them said it was a bitter pill for them to swallow to have Tilden furnish large sums for Ewing's success, since this meant serious damage to Thurman.

ILLINOIS. M'HENEY COUNTY.

Numba., Ill., Sept. 80.—The Republican County Convention placed in nomination Capt. James Nish for County Tremurer, and John

James Nish for County Tremurer, and John Brink for County Surveyor, present incumbents and good men. Dr. Cook, of Woodstock, was nominated for Coroner, there being an election this fall to fill a vacancy.

THE DAMOCRACY STIRRED UP.
Special Damocrate The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—There will be a special called meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee here to-morrow night, and it is understood that considerable ill-feeling has been caused among the more respectable Democrats because this meeting has been called.

Livingston County.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Special Disputch to The Tythuna.

PONTIAC, Ill., Sept. 30.—The Rapublicans of Livingston County held their Convention here to-day for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Treasurer and County Surveyor. The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which were adopted with great enthusiasm:

of those misled by the disaffected newspapers, the meeting was entirely harmonious. Advices from all parts of the State were laid before the Committee and candidates, and indicate a better feeling among voters than has appeared in the city and country press, leaving no doubt that the whole ticket will have a majority proportioned to the expected light vote. There being few county officers and no legislators to elect, it is not thought possible to bring out a full Republican vote, but arrangements to-day were perfected for the campaign to insure a streight Republican victory.

WISCONSIN. FOR STATE SENATOR.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

Reseal Dispates to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 20.—George E. Sutherland, of this city, was to-day nominated for State Senator over A. A. Loper, who has served but one term. Sutherland has been at work six months, backed by the Howe men because Loper voted for Carpenter for United States Senator, and by the banks because last winter Loper framed and supported a bill for the equalization of mortgages on real estate so the mortgage should pay its share of the taxes. On these issues he was beaten.

CONGRESSMAN CONGER.

HIS VIEWS ON THE STUATION.

The Hon. O. D. Conger, member of Congress from the Seventh Michigan District, arrived in the city last evening, and is stopping at the Pacific. Mr. Conger has just returned from an extended trip through Minnesota and Dakota, and in addition to this his intimate knowledge of positions offeits in Ohlo and the West generally, as itical affairs in Ohio and the West generally, as well as his long experience in Congress, pe-culiarly fitted him as a subject of the interviewng process. To this end a TRIBUNE commissioner called on him last evening, and, after the usual formal preliminaries, asked some gen-eral questions as to the prospects in Ohio. "Well," said Mr. Conger, "when I was in

Cincinnati some weeks ago, in attendance on the Congressional Committee sitting there, I conversed with both Republicans and Demorate on the situation." "And the result was an opinion as to Foster's

election ? " "Most assuredly. The Republicans seem to be united as never before, and express every ope for a complete victory. The Democrats with whom I came into contact were principally business men, who announced their intention of voting for Foster."

"The reason they gave was, of course, based on Ewing's soft-money views?" "Exactly. These men represent the solid in-terests of the State, and they are unwilling to rifle with men of unsound views. They have too much at stake, and will vote for Foster, not because they prefer him as a man, but because of the sound financial principles which he repre-

"Do you believe this sentiment to be general?"
"It is as general as there are men who have anything to gain or lose in this election, and there are thousands of them."
"Is it your belief that Tilden is backing Ewing?"

"Is it your belief that Tilden is backing Ewing?"

"I did not believe it when I was on the ground, and do not see now I can believe it now, for Ewing's election could not be in the Tilden interest, to my mind."

"In what way would it be opposed to Tilden if it disposes of Thurman?"

"The point is just here: The election of Ewing—if it were possible—would be a triumph for the Democratic-Greenback alliance, which Tilden cannot indorse. He dare not favor Ewing openly, even in the hope of laying out Thurman, and he cannot hope for much from his election. In case of such a triumph the Greenback elements would be in a position to demand recognition, if not in the candidate for President, at least in the nightform. Tilden can never subscribe to a soft-money Filden can never subscribe to a soft-mone plant, for that will never go down in Ne

plank, for that will never go down in New York."

"Then you consider Tilden as the next Democratic candidate for President?"

"In my opinion, he is sure to be nominated. He has his old claims and several new ones. There is only one thing that can prevent his obtaining the nomination."

"And that is, of course, the defeat of Robinson in New York?"

"I believe that if Tammany organizes a successful bolt, and Cornell is elected, that Sammy is and must be out of the field. Kelly went in with a determination to win, and

is and must be out of the field. Kelly went in with a determination to win, and

HR HAS EVERTHING TO LOSE."

"Have you anything to say as to Presidential aspirations on the other side!"

"I have never expressed myself in favor of any particular candidate, and I don't propose to do so. I can say, however, that there are many new features coming up in this campaign. In my journeys I have become aroused to the fact that at no time since the War has there been so general an interest displayed as in the coming campaign. The Democratic party has always displayed infinit ingenuity in getting up blunders and remarkable success in carrying them to their legitimate conclusion. The extra session and other similar blunders of late have become powerful arguments in the hands of the Republicans."

"Then you believe in 'Stalwartism'?"

"I have always been a 'Stalwart' and never denied it. I believe and think that I have plainly seen that the old issues are being revived. The old workers, the Abolitionists and the like, who have lain back on their laurele thinking that their life's work was done, have begun to see that their labor is not completed, and are coming back to work. It is the same with those Republicans who had begun to grow lukewarm. They are becoming aroused, and see that it must be decided once for all whether there are to be equal."

"This only affects the North, though, I supnese?"

"Well, right here is a peculiar feature of the

ruled,—or whether all are to be equal."

"This only affects the North, though, I suppose?"

"Well, right here is a peculiar feature of the coming contest. While in Washington I talked with many Southern Republicans, both white and colored, and they talk as if the Republicans could look for some aid from them. They say that, if the Republican party nominates a man who, if elected, will guarantee them safety, they will be able to work unitedly in at least three States, North, Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana. In Mississippi they are so cowed that there is but little prospect of much success. In any case, they will demand a man of strong will, who will be powerful, and in whom they can have confidence. Such a man is necessary to the slightest success in the South."

"Does that mean U. S. Grapt?"

"His would fill the bill."

"Do you believe from your observation of late that the talk about 'third term' is as strong as of old?"

"There is no doubt but that in the past, at least, the sentiment has been against it under ordinary circumstances, but the fast remains that these

and, further, that there is a change in sentiment. I have talked of late much with business-men, and find that those who formerly talked against Grant are now among his warmest advocates. It is a fact, I believe, that the business-men, and not the politicians, will do the nominating in 1830. For a long time past—since the panic, in fact—there has been a feeling of uneastness which they are determined to put an end to. They see, like the Southern men I have spoken of, that we must have at the head a man of known executive ability, and of a firmness which will enable him to resist all attacks on the integrity of his purposes."

"I will never declare myself in favor of any particular candidate, and do not think that any member of Congress should do so. As I have already indicated, our next President must, in addition to his stability of purpose, have sound and well-known views on the finencial question, so that in his election the business interests of the country would have assurance of a stability of values and a firmness of trade."

"Well, does that mean Grant, or who does it mean!"

"He would fill the bill, but I have no opin— ARR NOR ORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES,

and visitors. All soldiers are invited, and all who come and register will be given three days' rations. The Committee has made arrangements with railroads for reduced rates. A general invitation is extended to every one to be present, and live for a few days the life of a soldier over again.

## YELLOW-FEVER.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., Sent 30-10 a. m.—Three new cases were reported this morning.—Sister Agnes and two colored. The undertakers report three interments,—Mary Bacon, Mrs. Martha Milburn, and L. Winston,—the lastnamed colored. Mrs. Milburn was the mother of Thomas H. Milburn, President of the German National Bank.

The weather is warm and sultry.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 30—Noon.—Seven more cases were reported: Susie Lucas, James Rice, Adolph Rosedale, Mrs. Mary Bacon (died last night), Apnie and Leo Werne, and Sallie White. The last-named is colored. Mrs. Ruth James and Miss Kate James, residing beyond the city limits, are also reported down with the fever.

Three additional deaths have occurred: Issac Lacroix, Charley Darsis, and John Pettis.

Mrs. Prestige continues to improve. Sister Agnes, whose name was reported among the new cases to day, came from St. Mary's Catholle Hospital, St. Louis, with Sister Joseph, about three weeks ago. Ehe has been attending the sick at the City Hospital, where she now lies ill. Thomas H. Milburn, President of the German National Bank, has been ill with a fever for the past week. He has had no physician, being et.

National Bank, has been ill with a fever for the past week. He has had no physician, being at-tended by Gen. J. W. Smith, acting President of the Howard Association, who reports him convalescing. His name has never been reported to the Board of Health. Effic Dalzell, daughter of the Rev. W. T. Dalzell, is progress-ing favorably.

The following notice was served at noon to-

The following notice was served at noon to-day:

Memphia, Sept. 30.—The Hon. J. S. Galloway, Special Judge, N. W. Speers, Jr.: Please take notice that I will on Wednesday, the let day of October, 1870, in the City of Brownswille, Tenn., before the Hon. H. L. Livingston, Chanceller, move for an injunction to restrain J. S. Galloway from acting as Special Jugge of the Circuit Court of Shelby County, and N. W. Speers, Jr., from acting mades any of the fasts, orders, or decrees of said Galloway, while acting as Special Judge, etc. Jnd., Jourson,

Superintendent of Quarantine.

By G. W. Gondon, Solicitor.

Chancellor Livingston will decide upon the legality of the election of J. S. Galloway as Special Judge. The merits of the injunction can be heard only by Chancellor McDowell, of this district, where the Court-House is situated.

Seventeen cases in all—ten white and seven colored—were the Court-House is situated.

Seventeen cases in all—ten white and seven colored—were reported to the Board of Health to-day, Among the dames reported this afternoon were Susie Lucas, Margaret App. and Mary McDermott. Martha Milburn died last night. No additional deaths have occurred.

Donations to the Howards to-day-aggregated \$1,005. Of this amount Boston sent \$1,000, and the following telegram:

Boston, Sept. 30.—Treasurer Howard Association, Memphia: Draw on me at sight for \$1,000. Telegraph at once a statement of your condition and needs. The citizens of Boston sympathize with you in your distress, and admire your noble work.

The thermometer has ranged between 68 and 87.

The thermometer has ranged between 63 and 87.

Two colored companies that have been doing patrol service for the past two months will be relieved from duty to-morrew. This evening they were paid \$3,000, donated as a gift by the Committee of Safety, who also provide each member with ten days' extra rations.

QUARANTINE. Springfield, Ill., Sept. 30.—Dr. J. H. Ranch has received dispatches from Secretary Turner of the National Board of Health, at Washing ton, and Dr. Bennis, of New Orleans, asking his views regarding the suspension of ateam-boat and railroad inspection there. He replied that it was advisable to continue both until fur-ther advices. Dr. Rauch was also advised of eight new cases and one death at Memphis to-

ARKANSAS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 30.—The Little Rock Board of Health has modified somewhat its quarantine regulations regarding trains com-ing from the fever districts, which have been accepted by General Manager First, of the Mem-phis Road.

against New Orleans have been removed.

RISING STOCKS.

An Era of Better Feeling and Unprecedented Operations in Stocks—A Review of the Causes Leading to the Operations—What Has Led to Higher Prices.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

New York, Sept. 30.—On 'Change the up-

ward movement in prices made further progress to-day, and dealings were again on a very large to-day, and dealings were again on a very large scale. The heaviest trading was in Eric, Lake Shore, Grangers, Pacific Mail, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Kansas & Texas. During the greates part of the day the market was decidedly strong in tene and prices recorded an advance of 1/4 to 31/4 per cent, the entire list participating in the improvement. Approaching the close of business, the flurry in the money market caused a selling movement, under which the advance was partially lost. The recent rise in Pacific Mail is attributable to the marked improvement in the business of the line. The Company, it is stated, will to-morrow pay \$200,000 of its indebtedness to, the Panama line. The Company, it is stated, will to-morrow pay \$200,000 of its indebtedness to the Panama Railroad Company. Large reductions in expenses have recently been made, and the impression prevails that the Company is now certain to emerge from its difficulties and have a prosperous future. The strength developed by the coal shares was accompanied by reports that the representatives have agreed upon a basis of settlement satisfactory to all parties. The late rise in Haunical & St. Joseph is based on benefits the read is certain to derive from the completion of the Grand Island extension of the St. Joseph & Western Railroad, which is a direct western connection of the Hannibal & St. Joe. The large traffic returns of the roads account for the continued heavy purchases of

St. Joe. The large traffic returns of the roads account for the continued heavy purchases of Granger stocks.

The Bessing Post, accounting for the present extraordinary speculation, says: "The year has witnessed such surprising movements in stocks that nothing now appears locredible to the average speculator, and about all it is thought worth while to inchire about stocks is, not their values, but, who are buyers and what their purposes. There probably never has been a year in the history of the country when there was such a succession of important events all tending to help speculation, and it is not, therefore, astopishing that now at the beginning of the ninth month of the year speculation is verging on madness, and that all sorts of stocks bought considently, including those known as worthless; those which are pulknown, but owned by a few people who can mark their price. PONTAC, Ill., Sept. 30.—The Republicans of Livington Country field fine Country for the Country for the Country for the Country of the Country for the Country

who believed the bulk of three additional purchases would not be paid for with our securities, and the prevailing opinion, once shared by Secretary Sherman, was that we might possibly import \$19,000.000 to \$15,000.000 of gold, and that then the securities would come. But the fact is that instead of this moderate calculation, there has already been imported specte to the amount of nearly \$40,000,000, of which about \$32,000,000 have been gold, and, although only part of this has been drawn direct from London, money is easier than it was at the beginning of the movement, and the outlook for importing \$25,000,000 more gold between now and next January is better than on the 1st of August for importing \$25,000,000 more gold between now and next January is better than on the 1st of August for importing \$25,000,000 to the last of October. It will be seen, therefore, that the present speculative craze has reason for existence, and, although there is nothing appearent at this moment to warrant the opinion of its carive abatement, it is well for the people who pay for what they buy not to discount in their present purchases all that can possibly happen of a favorable character in a longer time than the next favorable character in a longer time than the next favorable character in a longer time than the next favorable character in a longer time than the next favorable character in a longer time than the next favorable character in a longer time than the next favorable character in a longer time than the next favorable character in a longer time than the next favorable character in a longer time than the next favorable character in a longer time than the next favorable character in a longer time than the section of a favorable character in a longer time than the section of a favorable character in a longer time than the section of the favorable character in a longer time than the section of a favorable character in a longer time than the section of the favorable character in a longer time than the section of the favorable c

FIRES.

The alarm from Box 583 at 9:47 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the one-story frame house in the rear of No. 741 West Lake street, owned by J. W. Bailey, and occupied by W. W. Giles as a scroll-saw factory. Damage trifling. Cause, a kettle of asphalt catching

The alarm from Box 828 hast evening was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at No. 53 Bremer street. No damage.

The alarm from Box 621 at 11:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 617 Warren avenue, owned by William Swinburn, and occupied by Mrs. Anderson on the first floor, and on the second by Henry Guildburne, both of whom sustains to loss. The damage to the building is not over \$50. The fire originated on the first floor, where some small children were playing, but from what cause could not be ascertained.

The alarm from Box 333 at 11:20 yesterday forenoon was raused by a fire in the kitchen of the two-story frame house No. 180 West Huron street, owned by M. A. Decker, and occupied as a residence by Mrs. Martha W. Brown. Cause, an overheated stove. Damage to the building, \$100, which is fully covered by insurance in some unknown company. The alarm from Box 826 last evening was

an overheated stove. Damage to the building, \$100, which is fully covered by insurance in some unknows company.

The alarm from Box 178 at 10 o'clock vesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story-and-basement marble-front house, No. 268 Groveland Park avenue, owned by Frank E. Morse, and occupied by W. St. John Woolsy. The fire originated from unknown causes in one of the bath-rooms. Damage, \$30.

The alarm from Box 27 at 12:50 this morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the two-story and basement brick building Nos. 41 and 43 Fifth avenue, owned by P. & J. Casey, and occupied by them as a second-hand store, and used as a storage-room for bar fixtures, furniture, bedding of all descriptions, and other goods. The fire originated in the rear of the store from unknown causes, but most probably from spontaneous combustion in some bedding. The smoke completely filled the structure, apd, though the firemen found but little fire, the heat was intense. The damage will amount to about \$1,500, which is in great part owing to the cracking of large mirrors and other glassware by the heat. The damage to the building will not exceed \$100. The loss is fully covered by insurance in unknown companies.

## MUNSON'S MARRIAGE.

Can a Man Marry Himself to a Woman?, The Supreme Court of Massachusetts Called Upon to Decide This Question—The Case of Munsen, the Notorious Adventist. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Boston, Mass., Sept. 30.—The celebrated case

of Henry J. Munson, the self-married man, was argued before the Supreme Court, full bench, at Worcester to-day. Munson is an Adventist prescher, hailing from Jasper, Mo., an eccentric character, and thoroughly imbued with the peculiar notions of his sect. He has had three wives. From the first two he was separated by death, and from the third, quite recently, by divorce. Discontented in the single state, he advertised in a Western paper for a magnetic wife. The advertisement caught the eye of Martha A. Eaton, of Worcester, a prominent sister in the Advent Church. Corre-spondence followed, friendship quickly ripened into courtship, and early in July last Mr. Muninto courtship, and early in July last Mr. Mun-son came East, securing passage on a cattle-train as a drover. The Sunday after he arrived in Worcester he conducted services in the Advent Church in that city. At the close of the evening meeting he stepped down from the pulpit, and Miss Eaton stepped forward from her pew to meet him. They joined hands in the presence of the astonished congregation, and Mr. Munson said: "In the presence of God and these witnesses I now take this woman. and these witnesses I now take this woman, whom I hold by the right hand, to be my lawful wedded wife, to love and to cherish till the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, or till death do us part." To which Miss Eston replied, "And I now take this man to be my lawfully wedded husband, to love, reverence, and obey him until the Lord himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, and the voice of the Archangel, and with the trump of God, or till death shall us sever." The parties then bowed dawe, and Munson offered prayer, after which ne dismissed the congregation. The parties lived together about three weeks, when Munson was arrosted for lewd and lastylous parties lived together about three weeks, when Munson was arrested for lewd and lascivious cohabitation. The question of the validity of the marriage was raised at the trial. No case like it had arisen in Massachusetts since 1818, and the presiding Judge, by consent of all parties, reported the case to the Supreme Court, and it was argued to-day. The defendant claimed that the prescribed ceremonies in the marriage act are simply permissive, and are designed for the preservation of the contract, insamuch as the institution of marriage is a natural right, existing before statutes, and common law itself. He relied wholly upon the common law marriage, which, be claimed, had been dended to be valid by the Supreme Courts of Michigan, Missouri, Penpsylvania, and of the United States. The Government claimed that compliance with the prescribed ceremonies in the marriage act is a condition precedent to a legal marriage, as held in the Seventh of Massachusetts Reports, in the case referred to also. These are, the presence of an officiating clergyman or Justice of the Peace. The opinion of leading lawvers in the State is that the marriaga is valid. This is said to be the private opinion of the Attorney-General, who argued against it, and also of the Judge who sent the case up. Great interest is felt throughout the State in the decision of the principle involved. The Court has taken the matter under advisement.

MICHIGAN FINANCES.

\*\*BOCKIST Disputed to The Tritume.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 30.—Following is a statement of receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1879; Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1878, \$400.340.35; receipts for the fiscal year, \$2,208,812.77; total, \$2,628,153.12 Disbursements for the fiscal year, \$2,010.885.59. Balance MICHIGAN FINANCES.

an old outliness man, and st one time quite prominent in local politice, dropped dead while entering his place of business this morning Decreased was 71 years of age, and had resided in Cincinnati about fifty years.

CASUALTIES.

RUN OVER BY CARS.

mascial Dispatch to The Tribuna

Terran Hauve, ind., Sept. 30.—Augustus
Jones, a colored laborer of the rolling-mills,
was at an early hour found lying close beside
the Vandalia Railroad track with one leg cut
off. He had been lying there since past midnight, unable to call assistance, and was in a
speechless condition. He was at once coureyed
home, where he died soon after. He had been
to Brazil, returning on the midnight expressto Brasil, returning on the midnight express-train, from which he had attempted to leap as it crossed the street where he resided; but he avidently silpped back under the wheel, with the above fatal result. He left a wife living in Coal Creek, Ind.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 30,—Alexander O'Donald, deck hand on the steamer City of Grand Rapids, was crushed to death between the steamboat and the dock, at Petasky, this morning.

LABOR STATISTICS.

The Bureau May Have an Office in the State-House, and Draw Its Printing, Stationery, stc., from the Secretary of State. Reseat Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springpield, Ill., Sept. 30.—Attorney-General Edsall to-day handed the following to Sepretary-of-State Harlow, which explains itself:

Sept. 29.—The Hon. George H. Harlow, Secretary of State—Dean Size: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th inst., is which you state that the Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. created by the act of May 6. 1878, in pursuance of the directions of that Board, has made a requisition upon you to be assigned a room in the State-House for the use of its Secretary, and also for office furniture, printing, and stationery, and a scal for the use of its Secretary, and your request my opinion as to what your cuty is in the premises.

1. The law under which the Commission of Labor Statistics was organized requires that they shall meet at the State Capitol, and there hold assisted House for that purpose, and that it is accordingly your duty to assign them such a room. This room may be heated and lighted under the general appropriation for heating and itselfing the State-House.

2. As to necessary prices of stationery, I think the Board of Commissioners may, with propriety the Board of Commissioners may, with propriety

House.

2. As to necessary articles of stationery. I think the Board of Commissioners may, with propriety and without any violation of the spirit of the law, be furnished by the Secretary of State from the stationery purchased under the contract for stationery, and paid for out of the appropriation for that purpose.

3. The necessary printing should be done by the State Printer, under his contract, and paid for from the correctation for that purpose.

State Frinter, under his contract, and paid for from the appropriation for that purpose.

4. The thirty-ninth claume of the General Appropriation act appropriate "to the Commissioners of Labor Statistics to pay the salary of said Commissioners and their Secretary, and also their office and incidental expenses, the sum of three thousand (\$3,000) dollars per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary." Laws of 1879, p. 30. The per diem of the Commissioners and salary of the Secretary cannot exceed \$1,850 per annum. In, p. 61. This would issue \$1,050 per annum for "office and incidental expenses" of Commissioners and Secretary.

If they soe fit they can supply themselves with necessary furniture and a seal, if they need one, from this fund. I am, very respectfully.

Jas. K. Edealli, Attorney-General.

CANADA.

Princess Louise to Sail for England Shortly -Details of a Horrible Murder Case and Louise to Visit Manitobs-Liv Exports—Seizure of Smuggled The Fratricide at Lambton Mills.

QUEBEC, Sept. 30.—The Legislative Council met to-day, and reasserted its refusal to vote supplies to the present Government, and ad-journed to the 27th of October.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—H. R. U. Princess Louise will take her departure for England on Saturday, the 18th prox. Special arrangements will be made for her accommodation aboard the steamship Sarmatian, in which vessel berths have already been secured. It was in this steamship the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness made their first voyage to Canada. Her Royal Highness will return to Canada in

January.

stances connected with the murder, and the inding of the body of the murdered woman chapped in pieces.

The case for the prosecution closed to-night, and the delease will be entered on to-morrow.

Social Dispate to The Tribuna.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—The Marquis of Lorne has intimated to the delegation from Manitoba, who were attending the Dominion Eabibition here, that he, with the Princess Louise, will visit Manitoba next summer.

Montaral, Sept. 30.—The carco-steamships of the Alian Line which have arrived at the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow uny to this date this season took out 4.318 catile, twenty-tourmules, and 18,111 sheep, which were all landed in good order, with the exception of six cattle, one norse, and \$23 sheep; and, of these, three cattle were ambarked in an injured condition, and died or were alaughtered shortly after leaving port.

An important seisure was made at Hammingford a few days since, by which a man suspected for some time of smuggling was eaught. F. S. Proper, the Canadian officer at that port, having been on the watch for years for this same individual, who has up to the present cleverly synded detection, had his suspicions aroused that some smuggling was being attempted, by in, wait, and, after drynag air miles, came upon iwo double teams loaded with terosene-oil, the oil belonged to Cyrille Turcot, of Russel-

town. Mr. Proper has advertised the four horses, sagon, etc., for sale on Monday next. As the oil will not stand the fire-test necessary, it cannot remain in the country.

\*\*Recial Dispatch to 7th Tribma.\*\*

QUERNO. Bept. 261.—Dr. Bellesu has returned from Betrismits, where he was sent by the Government to attend the sick Indians in that district. During his stay amoogst them, out of 350 whom he found is ill-celt, fifteen adults and about forty children have died. Now the Indians are in very fair health, and preparing for another hunting expedition.

The last mail-steamer from this port for England carried with it eight pair of curling-stones for Lord Dufferin, at 8t. Petersburg.

\*\*Beesial Dissacta to 7th Tribma.\*\*

Toromyo, Sept. 30.—The terrible fratricide that occurred at Lambton Mills the other day, in which Robert De Course slew his brother. Edward 19. Course. has deeply shocked the entire neighborhood. As far as can be learned at present, the crime seems to have originated in the gross immorality of the murdered man two years ago, he having accomplished the ruin of a young zirl, and, to avoid making penuniary reparation, asying approached his brother, the murderer, with the purpose of getting that bother to swear, if suit were entered, that he, the seducer, had no interest in the little property left to the family by their parents. Todo this Robert refused, and a bitter feeling was thus germinated between the brothers, which grew into open rupture, that led to the withdrawal of the murdered man from the business of the brothers,—that of soda-water making. At the termination of the particeship, the sider brother continued the business.—crimg the younger a note at a long date for what was due him. Robert was unable to meet this note when due, a few wests ago, and the oppoperty, being seized by the Sheriff, was to have been sold. In the meantime Robert came to Toroute, and engaged in business. On Thurday he returned to Lamoton Mills, and all appeared to be settled hetween the brothers, being seized by he sh

AMERICAN FORGERY.

History of a Notorious Ex-Naval Officer-Au English Firm Victimized to a Large

Amount.

Oispatch to New York Herald.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A man who was arrested last week for forgery at Mesers. Glynn, Mills & Co.'s, hankers, of this city, has just been identified as William Binggold Cooper, an American by birth and education, formerly of the United States Navy, but one of the most daring and States Navy, but one of the most daring and successful forgers who ever operated. He was Ensign on the staff of Admiral Lee, of the North Atlantic Squadron, during the War, after which he was given duty in the office of detail in the Navy Department in Washington. He forged the names of several Paymasters to the amount of several thousands of dollars. Though well known at Washington, he went to the Fourth Anditor's office, coolly represented himself as Paymaster. Washington, he went to the Fourth Anditor's office, coolly represented himself as Paymaster at Washington, got the money, then went to the next office, represented timself as another Paymaster, and secured a further sum. He was subsequently arrested and sent to the State's Prison. In the Navy Reg ster for 1867 ats name is thus entered in page 185: "Dishonorably discharged, Acting Ensign Cooper, Aug. 2, 1866. General Order No. 80, August 27, 1879."

Cooper's friends represented that he died in

Cooper's friends represented that he died to prison, but in reality he went to San Francisco at the expiration of his term, where he became a stock broker and committed tremendous forgeries. A year or two ago he fled, and was SUNDAY, OCT. 5, 1879, 3 P. M., never heard of after. In the Herald of October 4, 1877, is published

there hoped Riginass will return to Canada. Hoped Riginass Riginass Riginass. Hoped Riginass Riginass Riginass. Hoped Riginass. Hoped Riginass Riginass. Hoped Riginass Riginass. Hoped Rig

but ultimately secided to let him make the attempt. Fifty prisoners were turned into the yard. They filed past the grated door, behind which Mr. Kane and the Governor were stationed. Man after man slouched by, yet none the right one, when among the last few came a pale, clean-shaved man, with black hair and dark, piercing eyes, five and a half feet high. "That's the man," ejaculated Kane. "Good heavens!" axclaimed the Governoe, stamping his foot, "can you identify a man whom you never knew, and have not seen for four-tess years?" Kane said, "I do, nositively." It was the right man, wanted in London. Mr. Hopping, Secretary of the Legation, was applied to, and promised to ask for Cooper's extradition if it was found that Cooper is wanted at San Francisco, but it is by no means likely that the prisoner will be given up until Mesars. Given, Mills & Co. have done with him. To show the anisedty of the man it should be added that Cooper opened an account at the Bank of England soon after the forgery committed instants for the land of the plant of on the first of the Bank of England forgeries. He stoutly maintains his innocence.

Forgeries on American letters of credit were recently committed. Smith, Payne & Co. being the victims. The forgers got £1,000 in the Bank of England notes from Smith, then went to the Bank of England and represented that they were going to South America, and wanted gold. The hank people were bamboouled and gave them gold and small notes. As seen as the forgers was discovered the bank sa been discovered to the forgers, and the bank was sensibly chagrined.

PORT HURON.

Pont Huron, Mich., Sept. 30.—Passed Up—Props Juniata with Schuylkill, Vienna and consort, Raleigh and consorts.

Down—Props Ontonagon, St. Louis, Empire State, Potomac, Forest City with Carlingford and consort; stmr Marine City; schrs J. H. Magruder, Elizabeth Jones, New Hampshire.

Wind—South, freeh; weather fins.
Possy Huron, Mich., Sept. 30.—Passed Up—Stmr Manitocs; achre Senhen Dond, W. B. Phalos, Argo, Curiew.

Down—Props Mackinsw with St. Clair, Henry Howard and comsort, Michigan and bargos; schrs George H. Warrington, L. J. Clark, Pathfinder, John B. Morrili, Henry P. Buldwin, Havana, Haissed, Nevada, Mystic, Star, O. M. Bond, Clara Parker, George M. Case, H. Johnson, W. B. Ogden, American, Frank C. Leighton, Chris Grever.

Wind—South, fresh; weather fine,

THE UTES PEACEFUL. Reports were received at military headque yesterday relative to the reported uprisin the Uto Indians at the White River As Maj. Thornburg, who commanded the detachment sent from Fort Steele, telegraphed from Bear River, under date of Sept. 26, that he has met with several of their enters who cannot understand what brought the troops there. As anticipated, the reports of the Agent were canggerated, and no serious trouble is anticipated.

SUIT TO RESTRAIN. Grann Bapins, Mich., Sept. 30.—George W. Cass and T. A. Seott, Trusiess of the Grans Rapids & Indiana Land-Grant Company, commenced a suit in the United States Court wedse to restrain the sale of lands belonging to the Company for unpaid taxes, which, complainants allege, were illegally denied.

DIMINUTION OF STOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 30.—A certificate of diminution of the capital stock of the Bank of California from \$5,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares, to \$300,000, divided into 30,000 shares. has been filed with the County Court. The cer-tificate states that the diminution is by consent of two-thirds of the majority of the stockholders.

LIVE STOCK AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Is., Sept. 30.—During the
past two days the receipts at the Stock-Yarda
have been 3,180 head; sales light; 100 head sold
to-day at \$3.10.

JORTH SIDE TURNER HALL. / ILHELMJ Grand Opening Concert! BY THE EMINENT VIOLIN VIETUS WILHELMJ

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA CHICAGO ORCHESTRA

Dider the direction of Prot. ADOLPH

NORM DECEMB.

Admission. Soc. Reserved Seata. 75c. Bestred Seata can be obtained from Thursden

morning at the Chicago Music Company
152 Islate St.

SATURDAY, Oct. & at 10 a. m.,

PUBLIC REHEARSAL,

Admission. Soc.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

THE INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL

OF CHICAGO is now open with every department combine and forming the Grander Unplay of the FRIOAFIRS of OTENDE, INDUSTRY, and AIT every of alleaned Music all day and evening. Admission, 26c; children, Saturdays only, 10c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. A ST WEEK OF EVANGELINE COMBINATION.

Monday evening, Sept. 29, every evening, and dyednesday and saturday Matiness. A GRAND ATTHACTION.

The Muscal Suncess of the Day, Gilbert and Sullivas's

New Comist Opers.

PIN A 41

As deep by this Company at the Lycenum Theatre, New
Yorz, for Thirty-six Hights. Insidential to the Operawill be introduced the following Specializies Champies
Double Horspitus; Auricagus Horspitus; Songe-"Jack
is every inch 8 Sallog"; Dust, with Rebi Chorus

"Larboard Wat th, Abey!" Prices, 25, 50, 75c, and 51.

Matiness, 25 and 50c. Monday, Oct. 6—Robson & Grace.

Matines, 25 and 505. Montay, Unit. S. R. HAYERLY S. THEATER,
H Propristor and Manager... Mr. J. R. HAYERLY
ONLY WEDNEADAY MATINER AND NIGHT.
Matines just half night prices.
NICK EORERTS RECONSTRUCTED
HUMPTY-DUMPTY! - \$ Clown 3
AND DOUBLE APROJALTY COMPANY.
The Only recognized representation of the Antics and Decisions of HUMPTY-DUMPTY. The party Company that ever presented of CLOW Mr. Schuller, A. Montager and Transfermations.

M VICKER'S THEATRE.

RATINGE TO-DAY.

THE LOTTA COMBINATION.

Presenting the Comedy, the TWO MISTAIN, and the Farce. He NAVAL EXGAGEMENT (HEM LOTE mee seperating personally).

This and every recoing this weak and SATURDAY MATINAK.

LOTTA!

IN HER GREAT CHARACTER OF TO SET WEEK-LOTTA IN MURETTE.

OLYMPIC THEATER,
Clarket, opp. Sherman Boung,
Clarket, opp. Sherman Boung,
Monday, Sept. 29, and every uight during the week,
Isaineas Wedneyday, Saturday, and isanday, the New
York Burlesque Combination in the
FORTY THIETES.
The world's champion inter-billiardist, YAHE
ADAMS, and 18 Star Artists 15 in the entire new Oils.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.

Mediap-st., bet. State and Dearborn.

THE CELEBRATED MUSICAL PRODUCT,

BLIND TOM! Adminion, See Reserved Seats 75c. Seats security and Saturday. HAMLEN'S THEATES.

Syery evening this week and Tunday and Palay of Sp. m., the prest DRAMATIC SENSATION.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. By Oefty Gooft's New York Con FREE AMOUNTINGS OF THE PINEST COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS

Tree shows for sale in Chicago, as FLASEL/TINE & CO. S.
The largest and finest Art when is the city.

THE RAILROADS.

Southwestern Association.

Increased Value of Bailroad Bonds

During the Year.

SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY ASSO-

says the meeting of the managers of the Southwestern roads was unusually har-monious, and no bad feeling was manifested on

account of the arbitration award of percentages to the various divisions and roads. The divis-lone as decided upon by the arbitrators have al-

ready been published in THE TRIBUNE. The principal difficulty was in megard to the division of the St. Louis business between that city and

Missouri River points. The managers of the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Kansas City & North-

NCREASED VALUE OF RAILROAD

BONDS.

The total increase in the market value of the

railroad bonds most prominent in the market during the past year amounts to \$237,775,900.

Following is an exhibit of those whose increase

exceeds a million of dollars, as compiled by the

 New York Indicator:
 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.
 1,300,000

 Chesapeake & Ohio.
 2,344,000

 Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, gold.
 2,850,000

 Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, currency.
 2,225,000

 Keokuk & DesMoines 1st.
 2,612,000

 Central New Jersey convertible.
 1,300,000

 Central New Jersey convertible.
 1,300,000

 Central New Jersey adjustment.
 5,100,000

 Central New Jersey adjustment.
 1,715,000

 Central New Jersey income.
 1,715,000

 American Dockamprovement.
 1,320,000

 Chicapo & Northwestera s. gold.
 1,481,000

Tex. Cen., 2d main line..

H. & Tex. Cen. income H. & Tex. Cen. income Louisville & Nashville, Cecilia Branch

New York Central consolidated.
Canada Southern 1st.
New York Elevated 1st.
Ohio & Mississipol 2d consols
Ohio & Springdeld div.
Union Pacide sinking fund.
South Pacide of Missouri 1st.
Kansas Pacide 1st, 1899.
Kansas Pacide last, 1899.
Kansas Pacide last, 1899.
Kansas Pacide cand grant.
C. C. & I. C. 1st.
Rome. Watertown & Ordensburg 1st.
St. L. & I. M., Arkansas Branch.
St. L. & I. M., Cairo & Futton 1st.
St. L. & I. M., Cairo, Arkansas & Fort Scott 1st.

St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern,

Omaha Division.
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Charles bridge.
North Missouri 1st.....

ST. PAUL & SIOUX CITY.

The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad has made

from Lake Crystal, in Blue Earth County, a few

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 30.—The Rec

A NEW ROAD.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

ADRIAN, Mich., Scot. 33.—Charles H. Ellis,

Superintendent E. T. Jeffery, of the Illino Central Railroad, announces the appointme of William W. Nelson as agent at Farina, place of S. R. Lenz, resigned.

ion Committee of the Ohio & Missies

New York Indicator:

Mr. J. W. Midgley, Commissioner the Southwestern Railway Association, turned from New York yesterday.

early Land Stoppin

113 & 115 CINCINNATI

WALK FLORSE , 85 I

Base Bur

Maclean

coats for and not passed.

101 State Annual Stoc

The Annual Meeting Rendering Company ? ensuing year, and succome before the meet Office, Exchange Build day, Oct. 8, 1279, at 2 GEO. 7

A FINE LINE OF 200 CARPETS. BLANKETS, Comforters, and General Househol Goods, General Merchandise, etc., etc. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 10 a. m.

REGULAR SALE OF Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers at Anction, THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 2, at 9 0'clock. N. M. SANDERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auction at 100'clock THIS MORNING, at Residence 114 Prairie-av. FURNITURE: Fine Piano, Book-zas, Books, Elegant Deskx, Paintinga, Gar-Fixturea, larpets, Stovea, etc. Col. LUSON, Auctioneer.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Exposition will close Saturday, Oct. 18.

J. C. Comfort, of Portland, Me., is a guest of

J. Q. Adams, of Negaunee, Mich., is sojourn-Rear-Admiral E. O. Selfridge, Washington, is ed at the Pacific. E. Ciristian and J. H. T. Wood, London, En-

d, are guests of the Pacific. C. C. Warrick, of the Keokuk Gate City, is J. B. Hall, President of the Home Insurance ompany, Columbus, O., is at the Pacific.

John Biggs, A. Baldwin, W. C. Jameson, and Greenwood Leeds, of London, are at the

The Rev. Father Nugent and J. B. Aspinwall, of the City of Liverpool, are quar-

nas by the congregation of Centenary

hich was largely attended.

John McDonald, who for eight years past has een an officer of the Humane Society of Illinois a the Stock-Yards, was yesterday appointed in the State Penitentiary.

De Wilde & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, No. 25 Washington street, filed for record vester-lay a voluntary assignment to George Stepfiani, or the benefit of their creditors. No assets or

At 10 o'clock vesterday forenoon a team of sorses attached to a farmer's wagon ran away rem the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Pratt street, and at No. 207 Milwaukee avenue ran apon the affewalk and broke a show-case beonging to R. Posner.

iging to R. Posner.

2. G. Hayman, a contractor and builder, livat No. 30 Walnut street, was run down at 0 yesterday afternoon on the corner of Clark 1 Madison streets by a horse and buggy elesly driven by some unknown person.

7. fortunately he escaped with only a few

The result of the mental examination of ap-licants for the West Point cadetship was trans-litted to Congressman Davis yesterday, the accessful compatitor being Herbert S. Whip-le, whose average was 95%. The alternate, homas L. Hartigan, was close behind him, his rerage being 95.

he Free Methodist Conference of the State Illinois holds its annual session, beginning day, in the church at the corner of May and iton streets. It will probably last a week. Fix. B. T. Roberts, of Rochester, one of the two General Superintendents, will present the state of the two General Superintendents, will present the state of the two General Superintendents, will present the state of th

At 5 o'clock last evening, while Timothy Mo-dahon was out upon what he chooses to call a 'hurrah," he drove his fist through a pane of lass at his home at No. 343 North Market treet, and cut his hand and wrist in a errible manner. All the blood vessels and nearly all the tendons were severed, and it Mahon nearly bled to death before surgical tiendance could be summoned. The services of Drs. G. P. Cunningham and Simpson were inally procurred, and sixteen stitches were put in the wound by them.

main lecture room of the Chicago Homeo College was crowded with a large audi this College was crowded with a large audice at the introductory exercise last evening and's orchestra furnished excellent music. of E. H. Pratt delivered the introductory ture, which elicited hearty appliause. The esident, Dr. Mitchell, stated that the College dincreased it te teaching corps and its clinical filties. The College building was so far resided and refitted as to be practically w. The course was actually graded. The st his year was the largest in the history of the College, and the course would be the best ever given at this institution.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Social Science Association will commence in the Methodist Canrel Block at 9 o'clock this morning, and continue two days. The program for this morning covers papers on "Woman as Related to the State, by Mrs. Rlizabeth B. Harbert, and "Co-operative Housekeeping," by Mrs. M. F. Pierce, and miscellaneous reports. That for the afternoon is as follows: "Prison Systems and Reformatories Considered, Mrs. Heten S. Shedt; "A Study of Herbert Speacer's Philosophy," Mrs. E. A. West; recitation, Mrs. Mattie J. Balch; "Concerning what Our Schools Can Do in Teaching Social Science," Miss Mary Allen West. The evening program will be given to-morrow.

One of the features of the Exposition is the isplay of Mexican productions, ancient and odern, shown by Mr. H. N. Rust, who made a pur of the country last January. The specieus of prehistoric pottery, funeral uras, one knives and chiecis, is of exceeding the engineering of the engineering of the engineering. stone knives and chiscis, is of exceeding interest to the antiquarian, and the modern amateur in keramics may had something to gratify his yearning after the remaissance of the hiscous. Among the present products of the neighboring Republic are samples of coffee and optum, cordage made from the fibres of the century-plant, war matches and cigarets, and specimens of onyx, in the rough said polished. The display, on the whole, is very interesting, and affords one a better idea of the country's products than can be obtained from books.

Last evening a large number of Capt. Ebersold's friends gathered at the Armory and along about 9 o'clock the Captain was led out into the stable, where Mr. J. A. Lomax, in betaif of those present, presented him with a horse and buggy worth \$500. A fitting response was made by the Captain, and congratulations were offered by Justice Wallace, Ald. McNally, City Treasurer scipp, Samuel Engal, and many others. Then after the steed had been exercised for a block or two by its new owner, amid the cheers of the witnesses, all adjourned to one of the rooms adjoining the Armory Court, where a neat uncheon was served, and where lager beer, finine wine, and champagne flowed freely. It is but just to state that the subscription of no coubtful character or any one of bad reputation was accepted by the Committee who had the iffair it charge.

A TRIBUNE reporter was informed yesterday a reliable person that two women identified se body of William Burton, the steward on the tug Charles W. Parker, who was killed by a recent boller explosion, as this of their asband, and a subsequent disputs occurred atween them regarding their respective claims the wife of deceased. One woman, who mee from New York, or Camden, N. arriving here last Friday, asserted nat she was the wife of Burton, and produced certificate of marriage, and also stated that he was the mother and deceased was the father two children now living. Burton was a estious name, she alleged. Mrs. Burton, of hicago, also produced a certificate of marage, showing that William Burton was her with husband, and besides she is a mother in respective. Quite a stormy scene is said to are occurred between the two widows ever the atter, and both accompanied Burton's remains of Canden last evening.

Btories regarding Burton's marriage relations are afloat Monday evening among those acamined with him and his wife in this city, and my were at first regarded as emanations from the tongues of gossioning old women, but consiste proof has been furnished that the unvision to the with equal earnestness. Burton was

e proof has been furnished that the unnate man had two wives who now mourn
is with equal earnestness. Burton was
nown among the tugmen as "Yorky,"
a reason that he made frequent reference
recoverisations to New York City, or
t," as he termed it. He was a steady and
to tugman, and filled any position on a
tug with equal skill and tact.

THE WEST TOWN BOARD

afready paid, and his expenditures, amounting to \$38.85, for his legal work so far.

The motion for the appointment of a Deputy-Assessor, laid over at the last meeting, was voted down.

The Justices' bills were ordered sudited and paid, and the Board adjourned size die.

DR. M'CHERNEY.

A farewell reception was tendered to the Rev. Dr. S. McChesney by the people of his congregation in the pariors of the Fark Avenue Methodist Church. corner of Robey street, last night, which was very largely attended, not only by the members of the church but by the pastor's friends from different portions of the city. The reception partoov of the nature of a church-sociable, in which refreshments were served, and everybody shook hands with the roverend gentleman in whose bonor the entertainment was given. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered by Mr. Teed and Miss Churcher.

which resolutions were unanimously adopted, and these were read and presented to Dr. Mc-heesney last night. They were as follows: WHEREAS, It is well known that during the past WHEREAS, It is well known that durink the past year there have occasionally appeared in some of the newspapers of this city communications affecting the ministerial character of the Rev. S. McChesney, in his relations as pastor of Park Avenue M. E. Church, it seems due to him and the church that an appropriate expression of our views should to made and spread apon the records of the Quarterly Conference. It is, therefore,

Resolved, That the attempts which have been made to injure his reputation and impair his efficiency are the accumulated outgrowths of minor misunderstandings of two or three individuals, which should have been utterly ignored at the beginning as unworthy of being cherished by Christian gentlemen.

Dr. McChesney made a few remarks, thanking the officers of the church and the congregation for their manifestations of good will. Later in the evening he was presented with a large family Bible by his congregation, Mr. H. L. Dickinson making the presentation speech, to which Dr. McChesney responded feelingly.

He will leave for Burlington, Ia., this morning to take charge of his new field of labor.

THE PROTECTION.

THE PROTECTION.

The policy-holders in the late Protection Life-Insurance Company held another meeting last evening in Folz's Hall, corner of North avenue and Larrabes street. Matthias Brand occupied the chair.

The report of the proceedings of the meeting held last Sunday afternoon was read, and it was found that \$158.50 had already been paid into the general fund being collected to fight the matter in the Courts. Fifty or sixty policy-holders are now on the roll.

Ex-Justice Boyden was called upon to explain the situation to a few new-comers. He said that people in other localities would send on lawyers to represent them, and that the Chicago policy-holders would benefit by this outside legal talent. The gentleman said that the Company had fleeced all of its patrons to the extent of its ability, and that a determined fight must be looked for on their part.

Several of those present came forward and paid up their assessments, and the total sum of \$300 was reached during the evening.

THE CITY-HALL. Ald. Thempson and ex-Ald. Cook started yes terday for a week's hunt in Wisconsin. Chicago has a woman scavenger, and she is mployed by the city. She earns \$52 per month.

and her name is Mary Laracey. Dr. Wickersham, the newly-elected Alderman of the First Ward, was sworn in yesterday, and will take his seat Monday evening.

The City Treasurer vesterday received \$260 from the Collector, \$1,677 from the Water Department, and \$511 from the Controller. Controller Gurney's little hatchet fell yester day, and the head of B. Giroux tumbled off, as the deposed says, upon a mere technicality.

The Committees on Wharves and Public Grounds and Streets and Alleys, South Division, are called for Saturday, and the Committee on sebools for to-morrow.

Bids were opened yesterday for curbing, grading, and paving the approach to the South Halsted street viaduct. There were five bids, ranging from \$1,854.75 to \$2,181.85. No award of the Benevolent Fund, and in appreciation of

the services of the Department at a recent fire Among the building permits granted yesterday was one to the Chicago Malleable Iron Com-pany to erect an annealing-house and addition to their foundry, Twenty-sixth street, near Western avenue, to cost \$5,000.

Ald. Cullerton was entertaining his brethren yesterday with a fish-story. It was that he soent Saturday at Geneva Lake, and in a very short space of time caught 460 perch, which aggregated in weight something less than a ton. He would have stayed longer, but he did not want to destroy the sport for next season.

All of the city emyloyes except the teschers will be given their September salaries in cash. The exception against the teachers, who are to be paid in scrip, is because they must be paid out of the 1879 appropriation, and there is nothing to the credit of that fund.—or, at least, not epough to pay them.

enough to pay them. A reporter got down into some person's pocket in the Health Department yesterday and found a report from the officer at the Stock-Yards complaining that the establishment of C. A. Ricker had been giving out a stench the night before. Persons living on the West Side did not have to go to half the trouble to make the discovery, especially mose living in the line of the stench.

Assistant Fire-Marshal Conway has a grievance. Some weeks ago he was called upon to bury one of his men, and the boys bore the expenses cheerfully, but ever since he has been annoyed by a Scandinavian divine, who officiated, with a bill of \$5 "for his services and following the remains to the cemetery." Before paying the nunsual bill he will, no doubt, appeal to the Law Department for an opinion.

The Committee on Health and County Relations met again yesterday afternoon to consider the claim of a Mr. Johnson for damages against the city growing out of the Health Department condemning some rotten corn some weeks ago. The matter was discussed in an informal way for some hours, and finally it was agreed to ask the Law Department for an opinion as to the liability of the city before taking any action.

Dave Thornton came around yesterday, and,

Dave Thornton came around yesterday, and, in order to avoid trouble, paid the price of a license to the Collector. But it appears that there is no peace for him, for, since he is running two piaces, he must come around and get another license, or have the unlicensed place setzed upon an execution. And this is not all, even, for it appears that he run the two places last year on one license, and he need not be astonished at finding a complaint against him for old scores. The way of the transgressor is hard, even though he be a Democratic lender.

even though he be a Democratic leader.

It was noted some weeks ago that, owing to the want of money, a reduction was to be made in the Health Department at the end of the month, and yesterday it was agreed that the reduction should consist of doing away with four inspectors and eleven of the forty-seven teams doing scavenger work. The names of two of the Inspectors were given late in the alternoom-Billings, who resigned some days ago, and Wieland, remeved. The other two will be selected to-day. The teams are to be dispeased with where it can be best done without affecting the public interest.

Ex-Ald. Hildreth called resterday and sent in his card. The Mayor read it, grabbed his hat, and slid out a side door, and the announcement came back that he was not in. Mr. Hildreth, in the absence of his Honor, was entertained by a reporter, to whom he said the object of his call had been to compare badges. He has been presented with one, it appears, by the young people of his ware. On one side of it is a perspective of the West Side Gas-Works, while on the other are the words: "To the only man who ever out-talked the best Mayor Chicago ever had."

Sour a time ago, the Michigan Southers Poli-

Buperintendent Kirkiand returned yesterday morning from his visit to the Bedford stone quarries, and is to prepare a report in writing of what he saw and learned, which is to be handed to the Building Committee. He expresses himself as greatly surprised at the quantity and quality of the stone be found, and agrees with the contractors on the new City-Hali in their claim that they are able to furnish the columns and pilasters of that atone. The demand for the stone, he says, is very large, but he does not believe that the best quality has been produced and furnished the city. This ought to settle the question of whether or not it would be a favor to the contractors to substitute granit for the Bedford stone for the columns and pilasters, if it had not been settled before, and it ought to leave the city authorities to shoulder the change if it is made, which they have so far been averse to doing. The Mayor was seen after the brief talk with Mr. Kirkland, and he was found to have a leaning toward using granit for the columns, at least, but he thought there could be no necessity for making the pilasters of that material unless it was those about the portice. He said further, that, if the matter was left with himself and Mr. Waller, he would settle it in a week, and the first thing he would do would be to order the contractors to go on and get out the pilasters at Bedford.

THE WEST SIDE BOULEVARD.

The Mayor was spoken to yesterday with reference to what he proposed to do about the West Side boulevard ordinance. He said he had not read it, but he thought there might be, under the law, a fatal objection to Washington greet in that it was not a "continuous street or streets," the route passing through Union Park as it did. He saw in it also another possible objection in their the law. streets," the route passing through Union Park as it did. He saw in it also another possible objection, in that the law, as be understood it, contemplated a "system" of boulevards to connect with the "warious parks" which it did not seem had entered into the mind of either the Council or the West Park Board. Adams street would have come nearer connecting with the parks than Washington street, he thought, but he would not say what he proposed to do, further than that he would look into the legal bearings of the question before taking any action. The reporter suggested that he could treat the ordinance as he had done in the case of Michigan avenue; but he did not think the cases parallel, for in the latter case, after it had been given out that he was likely to veto it, there was only one person to come veto it, there was only one person to come overd and remonstrate against his signing it.

None had remonstrated against the Washington treet ordinance as yet, but it would be strange f some did not; however, he would pay no attention to remonstrants who objected simply secause they favored another street.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Joint Committee on Public Service and uildings will hold a session this afternoon. Forty-six persons were made happy yesterday; wenty-three of each sex. Klokke did it with

nis little marriage licenses. The County Collector completed the sales in South Chicago for delinquent property, and will begin this morning on the West Side. The trial of John Lundqvist for receiving stolen property, and the Collins-Young gang for burglary, is set for to-day, and may last two or three days.

The Sheriff of Rock Island County yesterday lodged in the County Jail for safe-keeping over night a burglar named Thomas Harris, whom he is convoying to Joliet.

The Committee on Finance spent the morning in checking up the annual report of the County Treasurer, which, as a matter of course, was found correct to the last item. The Grand Jury resterday considered twenty-cases, and found indictments in sev-cases of them, mostly larcenies and burglaries. Tacy did not return any indictments in o court. A good deal of work yet remains to be done b In the Criminal Court yesterday Henry Wil-son pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and, as he has already spent four mouths in jail, the Court tentenced him to five days more confinement. Joseph Adams pleaded guilty to the larceny of \$9, and was awarded sixty days in the House of Correction.

William Brown, of No. 106 Newberry avenue, has three-score years and fourteen recorded against him in the book of life. Mrs. Harriet E. McHenry, of No. 441 S. uth Halsted street, reckons 51 sweet springs. Mr. Brown took out a marriage license yesterday, and the twain will grow old together.

Edward Hayden and William F. Tuke, arrested and sent to jail at the instance of the Chicago Packing & Provisioni Company for a debt of \$3,700, applied to the County Court for release. They filed their schedule, showing that their secret. that their assets, exclusive of property exempt by statute, consisted of \$445 in personal prop-erty, \$651.37 on consignments of meats, and \$2,474.91 on debts owing to them. Their liabilities amount to \$13,953.50. The Court appointed R. E. Jenkins Assignee, in bonds of \$2,000. The defendants were doing business as packers and provision-dealers at the corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets.

Eighteenth and Canai streets.

Otto Domke, a boy of 15, was on trial yesterday afternoon in the Criminal Court for the alleged rape of a child named Amelia Unger, whose father resides at No. 53 Clybourn avenue. The father and a witness named Etiënne Lafayette testified in regard to the condition of the child after the outrage, but under the law were not permitted to tell what she said. Then the lawyers wrangled for an hour and a half as to the competency of the child as a witness. It seemed that she not only was ignorant of the nature of an oath, but that she knew nothing of what constituted truth or alsehood. The Court therefore ruled that her evidence was inadmissible, and Mr. Weber thereupon entered a nolle pros., and the defendant was discharged.

The Webb case came to an end vesterday with

rendant was discharged.

The Webb case came to an end yesterday with the disagreement and discarge of the jury, awing blocked the wheels of justice in the Criminal Court for five days. Assistant State's-Attorney Weber made the closing argument during the forenoon, and about 11 o'clock the jury retired. At 5 o'clock Judge Barnum sent for them and they filed into court. The Judge said that counsel on both sides had requested that he-should ask the jurors what probability there was of an agreement, and intimated that if no such probability existed he would take such measures as seemed best. The foreman said that they could never agree, and the Court ordered their discharge. The jury took nine hallots, and in every case six men voted for acquittal, and six for conviction. The difficulty seemed to be that the jury could not be convinced as to the actual ownership of the stolen passes, nor could they agree as to their value.

The Committee en Charities met yesterday

The Committee on Charities met yesterday afternoon and audited some bills for supplies aggregating about \$3,500. It was expected that there would be a lively time over the letter reflecting on Dr. Spray, of the Insane Asylum, which was sent in by Dr. Moyer, an interne in that institution. But when Moyer appeared he had nothing to say except that he wanted to be allowed to withdraw the letter. He had nothing against Dr. Spray, except that the latter had spoken harshly to nim before the officers and inmates. The Committee declined to allow the withdrawal of the letter, but will report the matter to the full Board. Dr. Spray complains that the matter ought not to be allowed to drop at this stare, but that Dr. Moyer should be investigated, and, if it be proved that he had maliciously originated the story, his resignation should not be accepted, but he should be dismissed. So the matter rests for the present.

ests for the present.

GOVERNMENT GRIST. The Sub-Treasury redeemed \$2,000 in silver esterday and paid out \$5,000. The contract for the stone paving about the new Castom House has been awarded to D. L. Camp, of this city. The curbing contract has not yet been let.

The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harver's office yesterday amounted to \$37,941. Tax-paid spirits contributed \$24,111, tobacco and cigars \$2,234, and beer \$240.

The internal-revenue receipts for this district for the month of September just closed reached the handsome total of \$310,100. The total for September, 1878, was \$719,668. The figures boom for themselves.

Louis Rosenberg, of No. 319 Clark street, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for fail-ing to make proper entries in his books of the amount of the narcotic weed he had made up into cigars. The neglect to do all this resulted in his being held in \$500 bail to the District Court.

Court.

Louis Bastin, of No. 243 West Randolph street, made his entree before the United States Commissioner to square himself of the coarge of having dealt in liquors without the authority to do so, which is conferred by a Government license. He squared himself so well, in fact, that the Commissioner dismissed the case as having nothing in it.

W. F. Deutsch, the Clark street man who was charged with wholesaling liquors without having a wholesale dealer's license, and whose case has been continued once or twice because, as alleged, the parties were not ready, walked

to the District Court.

District Attorney Leaks and his assistants are busily engaged in gotting ready the necessary documents to resume business in the United States Courts the second Monday in October. One of the first cases to be called is the McArthur embezzlement case.

Col. William A. Gavett, Internal-Revenue Agent, who recently returned from the Pacific Slope, where he had supervision of Californis. Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona Territories, arrived in the city vesterday from Washington, and will remain here a couple of weeks, or such a matter, looking at things on his old stamping-grounds.

Fees from delinquent bankrapts continued to

Fees from delinquent bankruots continued to pour into the coffers of the Marshal's office yesterday under the spurring effects of Judge Blodgett's late order requiring the payment of such fees on or before to-day, under penalty of having the dilatory bankrupts' petitions thrown out of court. The amount received during the day was something over \$1,500, and more will probably be turned in to-day.

probably be turned in to-day.

Collector Harvey was in receipt of a circular yesterday from Acting Commissioner Rogers, of the Internal-Revenue Department, calling attention to the regulations concerning the use of alcohol vapor in the manufacture of vinegar. It seems that he Internal-Revenue office at Washington has dropped outo the fact that, at some of the vinegar factories which employ the vapor of alcohol in the process of manufacturing that article of commerce, closed condensed tubs are being used, together with certain appliances for cooling the vapor, or the liquid which receives it. The circular states very plainly that any and all apparatus of this description is prohibited, and Collectors are directed, whenever they find it in use in their districts, to require its immediate discontinuance.

Information of a new and exceedingly de-

ricts, to require its immediate discontinuance.

Information ef a new and exceedingly deceptive counterfeit was received at the Government Building yesterday, and the public will do well to spot it and avoid it as they would hot pitch. The information came in a telegram from Col. J. J. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau at Washington, to Capt. Hall, the Secret Service Agent in this city, and was to the effect that a new counterfeit \$5 bill on the State National Bank of Troy, N. Y., had just come to the front, From the description furnished, it appears that the spurious bill has the name of John C. New, as Treasurer, and the seal is of the "pointed" character. The gonuine note, on the other hand, has the "scolloped" seal and the words "Serica 1875" in colored ink, which the counterfeit has not. The old issue of this particular bank has the "pointed" seal, but, instead of the name of John C. New, bears the familiar legend which, being interpreted, stands for F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. The bill hasn't made its appearance out this way as yet, and, with this description to guide the unwary, it should become exceedingly unpopular when it does arrive.

the unwary, it should become exceedingly un-popular when it does arrive. The gold disbursement at the Sub-Treasury The gold disbursement at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to \$12,000, making the total disbursement of the yellow shiners since the issue of the late coin-disbursement circular \$56,000. The amount of gold on hand is some \$60,000, made up almost entirely of double-eagles. The demand for small coin is almost as great as that for small bills, and is fait here quite as much as, if not more than, at Washington. According to a dispatch published in great as that for small bills, and is fait here quite as much as, if not more than, at Washington. According to a dispatch published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the amount of gold in the Treasury in denominations less than \$20 is but \$6,197,090, and, in order to supply the demand for small coin, the has been decided to recoin most of the foreign gold received at the New York Assay Office into \$5 and \$10 pieces. According to the same dispatch, the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurers have been directed to pay out gold and silver coin freely upon all Government obligations, and this is being done both here and elsewhere as largely as possible. The small gold coins, when they are ready, will no doubt go out in large sums, particularly as long as the present scarcity of small bills exists. It is understood that the latter much-desired class of money is being printed as rapidly as possible in order to simply the demand. The work goes on slowly, however, and none have been received here since the consignment of \$1,000,000 in September, which has already been exhausted by the banks. Another batch is expected, however, as soon as the printing-office can get them out. The \$30,000 of gold on hand will be increased as fast as occasion requires. The Sub-Treasury balances are reported to Washington daily, so that the powers at the other end of the line are kept thoroughly posted as to the condition of things out this way. When the supply of a particular kind of money runs down, the Treasurer that the powers at the other end of the line are kept thoroughly posted as to the condition of things out this way. When the supply of a particular kind of money runs down, the Treasurer sends on enough to replenish it and meet the assumed requirements of business for a given time, and whenever them is an excess at this end in any kind of money, that excess is frequently drawn upon and sent where it is needed. In a short time, therefore, small coin and small bills may be expected in abundance, or, at least, in quantities sufficient to meet any reasonable demand.

POSTMASTER, PALMER

vision.
Denver & Rio Grande 1st
Erie 7s. convertible. ...
New York, Lake Brie & Western 6s.
New York, Lake Brie & Western 7s.
New York, Lake Brie & Western 7s.
Houston & Texas Central 1st.
H. & Tex. Cen. H. & N.
H. & Tex. Cen. H. & N. POSTMASTER PALMER

city:

DEAR Stri: The Postmaster-General has ordered a count to be made of all mail matter deposited in this office for mailing upon the first seven days of November. To comply with this order, so far as it relates to second-class publications, I am directed to request publishers and news agents to keep an account of the actual number of papers, magazines, and other periodical matter, including sample copies, mailed by them on each of the said seven days. Publishers are assured that in no case will the information thus given be disclosed to rival publishers, nor will any detailed statement of the same be made by the Department. A form for making this statement is herewith inclosed, which please return promotify to this office on completion of the count. Respectfully,

F. W. Paliner, Postmaster.

There is no other way for the Post-Office De-

There is no other way for the Post-Office Department to obtain this information than from the publishers themselves. The number of pounds is not what is wanted, but the actual number of papers mailed. In addition to the above the Postmaster is directed to make an actual count of the second-class matter search to subscribers in of the second-class matter sent to subscribers in Canada, the number of packages and copies, during the first seven days in October. A sepa-rate blank is furnished for this purpose.

FUNERAL SERVICES. ROBERT W. HALE. The funeral services over the remains Robert W. Hale were held at St. James' Episcopal Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets, at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The floral testimonials in memory of the deceased were handsomely arranged in the chancel, on the reading desks, and the altar. A very beautiful cross and anchor composed of tuberoses and smilax, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Beye, was in the centre of the altar, while on either sid were pillows of flowers contributed by friends of the deceased. Several other exquisitely arranged devices were contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Ghandler, Mrs. James R. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. James H.

Mrs. James R. McKsy, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Macfarland, Mrs. B. F. Ayer, Mrs. R. W. Hale, and others. A beautiful cross of rare flowers was sent from Boston by Dwight Prouty, C. P. Thomas, and Jerome Jones.

The coffin was borne into the church by the pall-bearers, preceded by the Rev. Clinton Locks, who recited the office for the dead, commencing, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." After the coffin was placed in front of the chancel, Dr. Locks read from the thirty-ninth and ninetieth Psalms, to which antiphonal responses were sung by the choir. "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me," was next sung by the choir. This was followed by the lesson from I. Cor, xv. 20. After a short prayer, the remains were taken from the church to the hearse in waiting outside, and, followed by a long line of carriages, proceeded to Graceland, where they were interred temporarily, until such time as his wife thetermines her future home. The pall-bearers were Messre. H. J. Macfarland, E. B. Smith, W. D. Kerloot, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Jones, Edward Barbour, J. K. Stearns, Henry Wilkinson.

W. M. LAERABRE.

The remains of the late William M. Larrabee arrived at the Wells street depot from Geneva at 11 o'clock vesterday forenoon, accompanied by the relatives and a large number of the leading citizens of Geneva. At the depot the mourners were still further augmented by several prominent gentlemen of this city, friends of the deceased. Several officers of the Chicago & Alton Road, including Vice-President Crerar, were in attendance at the funeral, which was a very large one. The pull-bearers were A. H. Burley, James H. Rees, Jonn B. Drake, Judge I. J. Wilson, Charles Patton, and C. H. Foster. The remains were interred at Graceland, where the Rev. Edward A. Larrabee, a nephew of the deceased, made appropriate remarks. The coffin was a very handsome one, and was profusely covered with flowers, the gifts of friends and relatives. W. M. LARRABEE.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

Three bicycle-riders were arrested Friday, and, on being arraigned yesterday before Justice Rogers, were discharged, the costs being charged to the South Park police to pay.

From this day up to Christmas new patterns of the most elegant bracelets produced in the United States will be received every morning at Hamilton, Shourds & Co. 's.

Everything Harmonious with the

headquarters at Detroit, but all have now left it, and that city will have to be satisfied hereafter with a local agent.

The Chicago, Milwaukse & St. Paul Railroad Company have made an agreement with the authorities of Yankton, Dak., to construct a line from some point on their western extension to the City of Yankton, and grading is to be companied immediately. commenced immediately.

The Michigan Central Railroad brought in last evening an excursion party from Marshall, Kalamazoo, and Battle Creek, numbering over 1,100 persons. The train was one of the largest that has entered the Central Depot for a long

time, consisting of thirty coaches and two engines.

A movement is on foot to construct a new railroad across Wisconsin, from Chippewa Falls to some point on Green Bay or Manitowoc, to connect with the Flint & Pere Marquette at Ludington, and with the Grand Trunk Railwas. The new road is to be known as the St. Paul & Eastern Grand Trunk Railwas. The new road is to be known as the St. Paul & Castern Grand Trunk Railwas. The new road is to be known as the St. Paul & Castern Grand Trunk Railroad. The line will probably use the Stillwater & River Falls Railway aircady constructed from St. Paul. A corps of engineers has been engaged to survey the route, and will commence doing so about Oct. 5. The people along the proposed route are reported to be enthusiastically in favor of the enterprise, and are making large subscriptions in its sid.

The Reconstruction Committee of the Obio & Mississippi Railroad have hit upon another plan to bring that road out from the troubles which the purchase of the Springfield & Southeastern Road brought upon them. So many parties have to assent to the agreement that there is some doubt about the scheme being a success. By the terms of the agreement the Company will cancel \$1,000,000 of the bonds of the Springfield Division held by it; the holders of the remaining \$2,000,000 bonds to cancel \$750,000; the next five coupons, including the one due in April, of the second-mortgage bonds of the main line, will be funded into a tenyear bond, while the holders of the remaining indebtedness of the Company will postpone parment of their claims for a few years. The scheme has not yet been adopted by the several interests concerned in it. It must be submitted to the holders of the bonds, who may not be willing to reduce the amount held by them. If they should consent to the reduction, then the consent of the holders of the second-mortgage bonds to fund five coupons must be obtained, and then the holders of the floating feet must agree to withhold their claims for several years. ern, and Chicago & Alton, the three roads leadera, and Chicago & Aiton, the three rouse leaving from St. Louis to the Missouri quadrilateral, made strong arguments before the arbitrators in behalf of their roads. Mr. J. C. McMuliin very effectively defore the arbitrators in behalf of their roads. Mr. J. C. McMullin very effectively demolished the claim of the St. Louis managers, that the Chicago & Alton was not entitled to the same share of business from St. Louis as the other two St. Louis lines. He presented his claim in such a strong and incontrovertible manner that the arbitrators could not do otherwise than award his road 33½ per cent, or one-third of the business. It was left to the two St. Louis lines to divide the other 60½ per cent in any way they saw fit. The St. Louis managers, though the decision was not exactly to their liking, accepted the award in good grace and made no complaint. They have no doubt found out during the last six months that the Chicago & Alton is not only able to secure one-third of the business, but considerably more if there is a fight, and they therefore prefer to have peace, although they did not get all they desired. The percentages swarded to the three divisions—44½ per cent from Chicago, 44½ per cent from St. Louis, and 11 per cent from Hannibal—are entirely satisfactory to fall the roads. They differ but little from the percentages in force previous to the breaking up of the former combination. Under the old agreement the Chicago Division as the treaking up of the former combination. Under the old agreement the Chicago Division gains I per cent.

The awards made by the arbitrators must stand ninety days, as the agreement provides that a ninety-days' notice must be given by any road desiring to withdraw from the Association will doubtless run along smoothly until the Wabash gets its line to this city completed. Then a reapportionment of percentages between the Chicago lines. For the present, no notice is taken of the Wabash's new Chicago extension, and the three Chicago lines—the Alton, Rock Island, and Burlington—will probably agree upon the same divisions that prevailed before the late war commenced. lebt must agree to withhold their claims fo

GONE UNDER.

Public Stock Exchange in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 33.-When the public Stock Exchange of Todd & Williams opened this morning business was lively for two hours and a half, the speculation being brisk among of coal stocks, but at 11:30 notice of suspension was suddenly posted, coupled with an assurance Consternation is a feeble word to describe the panic that ensued from noon until evening. The place was besieged by an excited crowd of men who figured up their individual lossess all the way from \\$10 to soon absented themselves, after making a state ment that the suspension was due entirely to the sudden rise in coal stocks, and in no way affected the houses which they also conduct in New York and Boston. The creditors were as-sared that they had already received more money in the shape of profits than they had it vested, and that, in addition, they would paid their claims in full. The patrons of the place, however, refused to be comforted, ridi culed the statement that business would be resumed this morning, and talked threateningly of criminal suits, charg-

ing the firm with having ing the firm with having received money after the members knew they were insolvent. When the angry speculators became too demonstrative one of the employes would mingle with the crowd and pour oil on the troubled waters, with the assurance that E. W. Todd, the head of the nouse, would be responsible for all the debts of the concern, which were only between \$15,000 and \$25,000, and that ne was one of the solid men of New York, and owner of at least \$200,000 worth of real estate in that city. About 3 o'clock a dispatch was received that the New York house of Todd & Williams had alse suspended, and the odds climbed up to a hundred to one against a resumption of busi-2,597,000
5,935,000 and owner of at least \$200,000 worth
10,370,000 of real estate in that city.
18,875,000 About 3 o'clock a dispatch was received
4,016,000 that the New York house of Todd & Williams
had also suspended, and the odds climbed up to
7,234,000 a hundred to one against a resumption of business to-morrow, and the bopes of the patrons
of the place went down to zero. No statement
14,840,000 of the place went down to zero. No statement or the biscs went down to zero. No statement could be obtained from any of the stasches of the "Exchange" beside that contained above, except the assertion that Todd & Williams, especially E. W. Todd, were very substantial people with large bank accounts, and the proprietors of Exchanges in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

GRAND ARMY REUNION. Apecial Disputch to The Tribuna.
THERE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 30.—Great prepara

tions are being made by citizens here for the veteran reunion which takes place on the 2d, 3d, and 4th. The leading features of the affair will be the "mustering in" of the new departmen of the Grand Army of the Republic, which i or the Grand Army of the Republic, which is already very strong in membership and rapidly growing; a prize competition drift by several companies of militia; a review by President Hayes; and a sham battle on Saturday afternoon, in which eleven cannon and about 3,000 muskets wiff be engaged. Appearances indicate a very large attendance. Many invitations have been accepted, and it will probably be the largest gamering of War veterans ever held in Indiana. 

Buck & Rayner's Malt Cough Mixture is a capita household remedy for children and adults.

BEOWN-PETERSON—at the residence of Mr. A.D. Howest, No. 341 West Randolph-st., Thursday Sept. 27, 1874 by the Rev. C. B. Kbey, Mr. William (Brown, of Coheago, and Miss Heigie Peterson, of Copenhagen, Definark. several important additions to its line during the past summer. It has been engaged in three extensions, which will aggregate by Nov. 1 a distance of 106 miles constructed in 1879. Starting DEATHS niles southwest of Mankato, a branch is being HANKINSON—Sept. 30, at 2:30 a.m., at Room 78 Kentucky Block, corner of Clark and Adams-sta, James T. Hankinson, aged 26 years.
Funema to-day at 10 o'clock a.m., from above place to Grace, and. Friends of the deceased and John Cooley are invited to attend. built through Winnebago County and Blue are invited to attend.

SWIFT—At Wet Mountain Valley, Colo., Sept. 4, of heart disease, Mrs. Abbit 8. Tripp, beloved wife of Albert 8wft, aged 29 years and 4 mouths.

BLANEY—Monday, Sept. 29, at Princeton, N. J., James R. Blianer, oddest son of the late Dr. James V. Z. dianey, aged 29 years.

Funeral services at the residence of J. M. Williams, Evanston, Ill., Thursday, Uct. 2, 44.2 p. m.

built through Winnebago County and Blue Earth City, in Minnesota, to Fort Dodge, in Iowa. That portion of it extending to Winnebago City will be in running order by Oct. I, after which date passengers can leave that point at 9 a. m., and will arrive in St. Paul at 6:45 p. m. By the 15th of October the road will be in full operation to Blue Earth City. Starting southwesterly from Heron Lake, in Jackson County, the branch to the Black Hills has been commenced, which will run through Dundee to Aveca, the latter in Murray County, a distance of twenty miles. The road will be in running order to Aveca by Oct. I, and to Woodstock, in Ploestone County, a distance of forty four miles from Heron Lake, by Nov. I, Commencing at Luverne, in Rock County, the Rock River Branch is being projected southward to Sloux City, and will be operated to Rock Rapids, Lyon County, about Oct. I, and to Doon, in the same county, a distance of twenty-eight miles from Luverne, by Nov. I. MORSE—Sept. 30, at the residence of Dr. N. Bridge, 81 Throop-st. Mrs. Emily W. Morse. Funeral from the house Thursday, Oct. 2, at 10 a.m.. The remains will be taken to Lockfoot, Ill. DRUMMOND—Tuesday, Sept. 30, 187d, at 11 a.m., Maggie Clark, beloved wife of Robert Drummond, ared 21 years 10 months and 9 days. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD REpublican Cub will be held this evening at Lochner's Hall, 63c Milwaukee-av. All Republicans of the
ward are requested to attend.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF MANplace this (Wednesday) morning at the Home as 10
o'clock. Miscellaneous.

A LECTURE ON LONDON AND WESTMINSTER A Abbey will be delivered by Judge W. F; Bick this evening at the First Baptist Church, corner South cvening at the First Baptist Church, corner South the Corner of the Corner South Corne tion Committee of the Ohlo & Mississippi Railway met in New York last Thursday and failed to agree upon any plan of adjusting the financial difficulties of that road. The second mortgage bondholders and floating-debt creditors signed the agreement for the reorganization of the road, but the Springfield bondholders, since the decision of Judge Drummond deciaring the bonds valid, declined to scale their bonds, thus defeating the reorganization. A reorganization of the road can only be had by recognizing the entire indebtedness of the Ohlo & Mississippi and the Springfield branch, as is claimed. Otherwise a foreclosure under the second-mortgage bonds must result.

J. W. DEAN. STATE SECRETARY OF THE Y. M. J. C. A. work in lows. will lead the glooday prayer-meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-day.

I ECTURES—DR. J. S. JEWELL, PROFESSOR OF Longer and gerrom diseases in Chicago Medical College, will open in E. M. C. A. Lecture Course with a medical lecture for young men only, Thursday syening, in power Farwell Hall. Dr. Jewell's unbject will be a medical lecture of the properties. Tickets can be obtained from the office of the Association. The y m. C. A. Will Give the BOYs Of This city as caterialment at 150 Mailson; this evening over 350 boys were present last right. Tickets can be sad at the office, 150 Mailson; this evening over 350 boys were present last right. Tickets can be sad at the office, 150 Mailson; the The DANCING CLASS IN CONNECTION WITH Miss Eddy's school will begin on Friday, Oct. 5, at 5 p. m. Class in granattics every Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m. Oral French wery Tuesday and Friday at 11 a. m. These classes are not extra to publis attending the school. 25 Bishop court. Detroit engineer, is here running a preliminary survey for a new railroad from Detroit to But-ler. There is every prospect that the road will be built, as the project is very popular along the line.

BIDING ACADEMY. The Chicago Riding Academy General Manager Taylor, of the Canada Southern, has issued an order removing the General Passenger Department of his road from Detroit to Buffalo. Most of the general offices of this road are now at Buffalo. Formerly most of the general departments of this road had their

Nervous diseases. Female Weakness, and Excesses. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSIV

S. A. APLIN, 3 Exchange-st.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13, 1878.
Ww. E. CLARKE-Dear Sir. Having witnessed the
wooderful effects of HUN PS REMED' in my own case,
and in a great number of others, I recommend it to all
afflicted with Kidney Disease; or Dropy. Those ad-

E. R. DAWLEY, 85 Dyer-st. HUNT'S REMED

20 Per Cent Less! HAMILTON SHOURDS & CO.

Con State and Randolph-sts. TABRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT,



"As Yellow as a Lemon," expresses the fact that jaundice has set in. The poor, in-used liver has urned like the "trodden-upon worm," and asserted her rights. Use at ouce Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient tegularly, according to directions: get the system in reper shape, and soon the bloom of youth will return to the cheek and health be restored. No medicine is etter for the general system than Tarraht's Seltzer SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AUCTION SALES,

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 3,000 Cases Custom-Made Boots, Shoes & Slippers AT AUCTION, Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 9:30 a. m. 300 CASES

First Quality Rubbers. IN Boots, Arctics, Alaskas, and Sandals. The assortment of Leather Goods is first-class if tyle and quality.

Catalogues and Goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

80 and 82 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Oct. 2, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE CROCKERY GLASSWARE.

50 crates W. G. Ware in open lots.
25 casics Rock and Yellow Were.
600 bris Glassware.
Also Lampa, Burners, Chimneys, Shades, Chandellers, Brackets, &c.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORÉ & CO., Auctioneers.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 189 Wabash-av. AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS

THIS DAY. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. AUCTION SALE THURSDAY, OCT. 2, Crockery and China.

50 Crates W. G. Ware,

25 Casks Yellow Ware. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 68 Randolph-st. REGULAR SALE AT POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE. Nos. 84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

Commencing at 9:30 THIS MORNING. NEW AND SECOND-RAND Parlor and Chamber Suits,

BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON. REGULAR WEEKLY TRADE SALE China, Crockery & Glassware

Wednesday, Ucea

10 Casks China.
10 Casks China.
10 Casks Rockingbam and Yellow Ware.
10 Casks Rockingbam and Yellow Ware.
10 Cases Table Glasswarn, assorted.
20 Cases Candy Jara.
400 Cases Chimneya.
400 Dozen Vienna Shades.
Also a slock of Imported Fancy Goods.
Attend this extra large sale for bargains.
O. W. BECKFORD. Auctioneer. BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

CANDIES.

MANASBE RIBUNE

22,000,0 In Towns 30 and 40 sale at 65 cents per in uppers. Apply to

MOSII The J. M. V

ELLULOID "C.

Mail orders prompt

PAPI

T'S REME r Cent Less! TON. URDS & CO. and Randolph-sts. ELTZER APERIENT. ON BALES GORE & CO., es Custom-Made oes & Slippers TOTION. et. I, at 9:30 a. m CASES ality Rubbers, Alaskas, and Sandah SSWARE. Ware in open fora.
d Yellow Ware. ON BALE GOODS S DAY. ON SALE AY, OCT. 2, and China. BE LINE OF SARPETS,

HIO.

he Campi

s of 1840 Revived.

er in the Field, and Weles therings of the People.

d Dispirited.

her to Cine anatt Garette.

1. Sept. 28.—A large Repheld here last night.

2. speeches were made by

COLD-BLOODED CESAR.

The control of the co Appelled the first of the control of

Theatrical Manager and an Actor Divide \$100,000 in a Year as the Result of Judicious

Which Means a Whole Page of the Daily Papers Where Others Fall with Two or Three Inches.

"JOSHUA WHITCOMB " AN ACTUAL MAN. Horace remarked in effect that a man may take a long sea-voyage on the City of Tokto without materially changing his habits of thought and action. Of the truth of this remark Gen. Grant has just furnished a painful illustration. He has traveled far, but he is still the gloomy dictatorial Caesar that he was before he left the United States. The other day Mr. Denis Kearney called upon him and sent up his card. It is with mingled surprise and indignation that the public will learn that Gen. Grant openly insulted Mr. Kearney by refusing to come down-stairs and hold an interview with him. If there is another public man in this country, with any regard for his popularity, who would have thus snubbed the bold cartman of the Pacific Slope, it would be interesting to know his name.

"JOSHUA WHITCOME" AN ACTUAL MAN.

Perhaps every one does not know that Johna Whitcomb is not an invention, but an actual man, picked up from the New Hampshire hills and set down on the stage with little or no "fixing up." Denman Thompson was born in Swanzey, where lives one Capt. Oits Whitcomb, who was the original of the part. All the people Joshua monitions in the play are real persons, though not all of them remain in the old town. The tailor, for example, to whom Joshua refers by name as the artist "that cut out three here clotheses," is now a resident of Harvard, Iil. He came in town about a week ago to "see Deuman act out," and was stunned to hear himself talked about in that manner. It is needless to say that the old folk, as they learn of their unconscious complicity with the play, are tickled. Thompson felt a little delicacy, when HE WENT UP TO SWANZEY LAST WINTER, about meeting them; and his surprise may therefore be imagined when the whole town was found awaiting him in the public square, with a band of music. They took him to the town-hall, where 100 sat down to a dinner in his honor; and that evening he "took 'em all off," to their own infinit delight. Even old Capt. Whitcomb, against whom his chief sin had been committed, took occasion to declare that, "B'gosh! if Denman cin

MAKE MH OUT A BIGGER PULE onto the stage than I am tew hum, he's welcome tew dew it."

Thompson's life has been a varied one. He has had all the ups and downs of the dramatic scale, and more than once has lost courage and come near giving it all up. The play in which he made his final success was born seven years ago, and for five years had a tight struggle for existence. A little over three years ago, Mr. Hill, who had been drawn into theatric manaffment as a means of saving himself from loss in the matter of a loan upon theatric property, saw him and at once began negotiations, which in 1877 culminated in their taking the Lyceum Theatre, New York, and then and there becoming famous. Mr. Hill poured a barrel of money into th

SARAH BERNHARDT.

to the Volcano of Kilanca.

Sastal Correspondence of The Tribune.

HONOLULU, Aug. 10.—This would be an agreeable climate to spend a month or two of winter fortune or the fortunes of others, for he did not

W. G. Ware, Yellow Ware. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. EM. BARSER 4 signeers et se Randolph-al AR SALE

te, and General Household diss. etc., etc., ERSHEIM, BARKER & CO. DMAN & SON, OF O CI

y & Glassware, et. 1, at 10 a. m.

POMEROY & CO.

III MORNING, at Residence ITURE: Fine Piano, Book-in, Paintings, Gas-Fixtures, Gol. ElisiON, Auctioneer,

movement. C., C. & I. C. firsts and advanced 2@5 per cent, but lost a portie improvement in the late dealings. & Texas and Chesapeake & Ohio issues dively traded in, and were irregular, closadecline of 1@2 per cent from the high-

York Sun has it in its financial col-nat all the coal companies except the Vehicy are ready to join in accepting ren's proposition for reducing the pro-it is intimated by the Philadelphia nat the lease of the North Pennsylvanis i by the Reading Rafiroad Company is on why the Lehigh Valley Company sat, the North Pennsylvanis being the Valley's connecting link with Philadel-iff the Reading Rafiroad could be bank-it would lose its hold upon this link, and accepte the Lehigh Valley managers of course, auxious to avert. following traffic stafement of the Balti-Onio Tailroad Company for the month

ANCE AND TRADE.

Foreign Exchange Higher.

The Produce Markets Active and Ir-regular Provisions Stronger.

detaffs Generally Weak—Wheat Pab-leky—Stocks of Grain in Store.

takes of Government bonds have been ted by the rise in price. There was an a of 36 in the 4s to 102% bid and 103 in Chicago. In New York the price was not 103. The 436 were 10536 and 10536, and the 6s 105 and

ign exchange was higher, owing to a r supply of bills on account of lighter ents,—a fact of considerable interest to ators in wheat. Posted rates for sterling 193% and 484. Actual transactions in owers 4813% and 483%. New York actual were 4813% and 483%. Sterling fills were 470% 6480 and 481%. French bills were 470% 6480 and 527%. French bills were 523% and 527%. French bills were 524% and 527%. The a Time of Sept. 17 says:

in a few degree than has been the product of very chea yin a few degree than has been known for years. While the Paris market his time succeeded the London market a centre of speculative finance, her will be order of the day, little condy being forthcoming exceed any.

FINANCIAL.

rice, to August, 157k, 2008,485.7L."

Trie, the New York Herald has this:

on, however, that there are other reading about the bound, and these rest in the shall be should be bound, and these rest in the shall be should be should be shall be should be shou Movement of Currency In and Out
--- A Ripple in Stocks.

sounting to \$1,512,400. During the convenience of the conding month last year, forty assessments became delinquent, aggregating \$1,306,800. The number and amount of assessments delinquent in the first nine months of the year compare as follows: 1879, 800, amounting to \$11,519,300; 1878, 805, amounting to \$9,66,000. If the assessments levied can be taken as a criterion of assessments levied can be taken as a criterion of the mining industry is receiving more

Stocks. Opening.
Michigan Central. 88%
Lake Shore. 94%
Lake Shore. 94%
Lake Shore. 94%
A. & St. Paul. 69%
Do preferred. 101
Illinois Central. 91%
C., B. & Quincy. 114%
Louisville & Nash 61%
Union Pacific. 83%
Eris. 34 Do preferred . 00%
Chi., St. Pl & M. 45%
W. Union Tel. Co. 04%
Facific Mail . 27%
Erie ser'd mort . 80
Iron Monntain . . 44
C. C. & J. C. 1994 W. Union Tel. Co.
Pacific Mail.

Erie ser'd mort.
Iron Monntain...
C. C. & I. C...
Kanasa Pacific

One Chicago bank received \$70,000 in currency om its country correspondents in the southern at of the State, and sent out about \$100,000 points West and Northwest. This does not irly represent the return flow of currency, thich is not yet as large as this single case ould indicate, but the flow of currency back the city has begun, and will soon be heavy. Tork exchange was offered between banks 75c per \$1,000 discount. A Chicago bank degranhed to the New York Sub-Treasury for sail bills, and was informed that there were one to be had there. Country banks are benning to rediscount at Ubicago. In a majory of cases the funds are wanted for feeding title. The farmers will dispose of a large are of their corn in that way rather than by rect sale. Discounts were a little more active, here was a considerable inquiry from the bard of Trade for loans for the settlements of the first of the month. Call loans are \$600 per cent. and regular bank rates are \$600 per cent. Section of the settlements of the first of the month. Call loans are \$600 per cent. Section of the settlements of the settle \*Ex. dividend 21/2 per cent. tent, and regular bank rates are 6@8 per cent. Bank clearings were \$4,200,000.

Cook County 5s were sold at 10134 and 102.

Stocks opened strong, and prices were carried above the dizzy level of the day before, when quotations were made that were in many cases the highest for years. Something of a break then occurred, owing to free sales to realize and to the desperate efforts of some of the bowerful insiders to regain control of the market. A tightness in the money market appeared providentially to aid these achemes, and the rate for call loans on the -8tock Exchange blosed at 7 per cent per annum and 1-82 a day. The drop between the highest and lowest prices was 2½ for Michigan Central, from 90 to 87%, GOVERNMENT BONDS U. S. new 5s of 'Sl. ex int...
U. S. new 44s, ex int.
U. S. 4 per cent compons...

ne drop between the highest and lowest prices as 2½ for Michigan Central, from 90 to 87%, using at 89½; 1½ for Lake Shore, from 95% to 3½, closing at 94½; ½ for Northwestern common, from 88½ to 83, closing at 83½; 1½ for onisville & Nashville, from 63½ to 61½, closing at 63½; 1½ for Union Pacific, from 35½ to 3½, closing at 84½; 1½ for Erie common, from 35½ to 82½, 1½ for Union Pacific, from 35½ to 3½, closing at 83½; ½ for his 35½; 1½ for the preferred, from 50½ to 58, closing at 43½; ½ for his definition 44½ to 43½, closing at 43½; ½ for his definition 44½ to 13½, closing at 43½; ½ for his definition 44½ to 15½, closing at 15½; for C., C., C. & L., from 58 to 57½, closing at 55½; 1½ for St. Joe preferred, from 54½ to 3½, closing at 85½; ½ for acknown at 85½; 3½ for Delaware & Hudin, from 60½ to 57. closing at 99½; 2½ for acknown at 85½; 3½ for Delaware & Hudin, from 60½ to 57. closing at 99½; 2½ for acknown at 85½; 3½ for Delaware & Hudin, from 60½ to 57. closing at 99½; 2½ for acknown at 85½; 3½ for Pacific Mail, from 29% to 7½, closing at 28½.

In almost every case, the closing prices fowed a good recovery from the lowest point. The and the coal attocks were the special objects of attack. Erie was beaten down from 84 to 82½, and kept down, but the coal stocks all losed at an advance for the day. A very powrful party went for these stocks yesterday and he day before, and made heavy short sales, but with no evident effect. The current is all runling one way. But no bull movement ever has a sted without a reaction, and the greater the tise the greater probably the break when it comes. \*And interest.

lake Shore, % for Northwestern common, % for the preferred, % for St. Paul, % for the preferred, 1 for Louisville & Nashville, % Julion Pacific, % for St. Joe common % for Delaware & Hudson, % for Julion Pacific, % for St. Joe common % for Jersey Central, % for Kansas & Texas, San Prancesco, to 19%, % for Northern Pacific and % for the preferred and % for Pacific Mail, The losses were San Francisco preferred 1%, Western Union % Minneapolis %, Kansas City preferred %, St. Joe preferred %, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis %, Wassash, 1, Erie preferred %, and the common 1%. Erie aecond 6e opened at 80, and declined through the day to 78%.

In railroad bonds, in New York last week, the dealings were very large, and the market ex-

In railroad bonds, in New York last week, the saitings were very large, and the market exbited great strength. The Eric issues were far the most active, and advanced 2@5 per mi, the latter in consolidated seconds. The ew Jersey Central issues were conspicuous in a dealings, and rose I to 4 per cent,—Lehigh Wilkosbarre consolidated assented leading the oward inovement. C., C. & I. C. firsts and woods advanced 2@5 per cent, but leaf a condi-

Philadelphia correspondent of the New Daily Bulletin says that the Reading Comma lest this year, as compared with last thought three millions of money by the low and the low price of coal. Last year desough,—two millions and a half in a,—but this year's business done at last raise would have notted the Company three millions more than has been made it.

sected and Eastern connections established louid would have to do would be to loo intarmediary links, which, from all as as, have been already secured.

COIN QUOTATIONS 

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, NOTE BROKER. GOVERNMENT. CITY, COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE. LOCAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. CHARLES HENROTIN, 108 East Washington-st. Cty of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.

Chic County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.

Turn of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.

Wat Division Hallway 7 per cent Certificates of In

chicagos in sums to suit.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK. UNION TRUST CO. BANK.

S. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sta.

(ECUIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INFREST ON SAME at the rate of 44 per centeranum. subject to the rules of the Banz.

No notice required to draw money.

G. M. WILSON, Cashler.

A. O. SLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER, cor. Clark and Madison-sta., Chicago.

JOEN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. LOCAL SECURITIES. GEO. O. MARCY & CO.,

Gly Water Works and Municipal Sevens, 000 Vashington County, Illinoia, Sevens, dua AZARUS SILVEHMAN, Banker, to. 70 LaSaile-st., near Randolph.
Pays the highest price for TYSCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDER OF ELIMENT BONDS bought and soid.

IIBLD, LINDLET & CO.,

BEAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Sept. 50:

CITY PROFESTY.

FOUNDAMENS SI, But Folk and Taylor, e f. 23:

1125 ft, dated June 25 (Albert L. Coe to Charles Granger).

West Taylor St. 1635; ft w of Halsted, nf. 23x168 ft; dated Sept. 20 (F. C. B. and J. W. Macfarinus to Anna Jedlicka)... 1, 400

West Burrou as, 25k ft c of (Snde, nf. 2x).

7 6 8

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30

A 130; No. 2, 108 Sd.

GRAIN—Wheat—Win

1d: spring, No. 1, 10

No. 1, 108 Sd; No. 2,

2d; No. 2, 104 Sd. Co

PROVISIONS—PORK, 47

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30

set easier at 6 13-1666

speculation and export,

BREADSTUPPS—Firm;

B1062108 Sd; do wint

PBAS—Canadian. 7a 5

'PROVISIONS—LARD—AND

Steady.

Yarks and FarmesBleady.

Recripts—Wheat, for
American, 140,000 grs.

London, Sept. 30.—P.

Linerro of Turfarth
Antwerp, Sept. 30.—I
The following were i
Board of Trade:

Liverroot, Sept. 30.—
6d@13s. Wheat—Winte
9s 6d@10s; white, 9s 10
11s 2d. Old corn, 5s 5
33s 3d. Receipts of who
000 centals, 149,000 ben
Liverroot, Sept. 80.—
rest unchanged.

Liverroot, Sept. 80.—
rest unchanged.

Liverroot, Sept. 80.—
104@10s 3d. Rest in
11v: inpoot, Sept. 30.—1
Flour, 18s 7d. Wheat o

De 104@10s 8d. Reat m
Livenroot, Sept. 20—1
Flour, 13s 7d. Whest o
red winter, 10s 7d; No.
do, 9s 2d. Corn alow
coast—Whest and con
Pork—Western P. M.,
3d. Bacon drms; los
31s. Cheese, 50s.
London, Sept. 30—
held; o;en railer un
Wheat drmly held;
American mixed, 26s
Wheat firmly held.
railer easier. Cargoss
and about 0d cheaper.

LOUISVILLS, Ky., Sept. 30.—The twelfth mouthly drawing of the Commonwealth Discribution took place to-day at McAuley's Theatre in the presence of a large audience. No. 22,555 drew the capital prise of \$30,000, sold in Lawrenceburg. Incl. No. 28,454 drew \$10,000, sold in Brownsville, Tex. No. 16,752 drew \$5,000, sold in St. Louis.

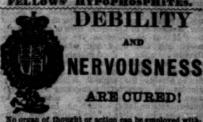
isastrous Effects of the Southerly Gales Near Mackinac.

Telegrams and Local and Gen-eral Nautical Notes.

SENT TO THE ASYLUM.

Associal Disputed to The Tribusa.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 30.—In the County Court to-day, Mrs. Amelia Mann, of this city, was adjudged insane, and will be removed to the Insane Asylum.



Wei De Meyer's

PRINCE ALBERT VIRGINIA

TOBACCO,

APPLEBY & HELME, New York.



OF PENNSYLVANIA, ERS AT 6 PER CENT PER ANNUA

\$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500

STATE LINE To Glasgrow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry from N. 1. every Thursday. First Cabin, 600 to 875, accommodation. Second Cabin, 500. Secretary S. A. USTIN, SALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, N. T. and 180 Bandolphes, Chicago, JOHN BLEGRY, Western Manager. EDUCATIONAL

DANCING ACADEMIES. BOURNIQUE'S.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY
OLDENT CONTROL PART (Opens Sopt. 16.)
Theory file. PA. (Opens Sopt. 16.)
Theory file. PA. (Opens Sopt. 16.)
Theory file. Part (Opens Sopt. 16.)
Theory f Tor boarding and day runing profits of the control of the control

To Rent

Two very desirable Fire Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to WM. C. DOW. 8 Tribune Building.

CALLEGAD TIME TO RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF T

BY TELEGRAPH.

SALES-Wheat, 686, 800 bu; corn, 185, 200 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 30.—Floura—Demand light; Minnesota extra family, medium, \$5.75; good, \$6.00; faney, \$6.3566.37%. Eve flour—Small supply at \$4.2504.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Limited business; Western rejected, \$1.25; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.26%. Corn in 200d demand; Western low and high mixed, on track, 500000c; yellow do, 60c. Oats in fair demand; mixed Western, 34234%c; white, 350 374cc.

10c; pickled, 7½68½c. Lard—Western, 6½6
6½c.
BUTTERN—Scarce and firm: creametry, extras, 256
27c: New York State and Bradford County (Pa.),
extras, 206,22c; Western Reserve, extra, 186,30c;
do good to choice, 12617c.
EGGS—Easy: Western, 192,20c.
CHESS—Less busyant; creamery, 11c; do good,
106,10½c.
PETROLBUM—Market dult; refined, 6¾c.
WHISKT—Firmer; Western, 51,00½.
RECENTRAL Flux, 2,500 bels; wheat, 76,000
bit; corp., 27,000 bel; osts, 16,000 bu; tys, 500
bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 121,000 be.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE. Sept. 30.—Corron—Quiet at 10%c.
PLOUIS-Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat Zern and higher; rad and amber,
\$1.07. Corn—Market easier; white, 40%c; mixed,
30%c. Oate—Market dull; white, 25c; mixed,
30%c. Oate—Market dull; white, 25c; mixed,
25c.
Rye higher at 68c.
PROVINTONS—Pork stronger at \$0.50. Lard
strong; choice leaf tierce. 38.00; to kee, 38.50.
Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, \$3.50;
clear rib. 36.00@6.23. Bacon strong and higher; shoulders, \$4.12%; clear rib, \$0.35@6.00.
Hams, sugar-cared, 9@10%c.
WHENX—Market dull at \$1.07.

WOOL.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30. - Wool.-Active and

MILITARY CONVENTION.

The National Gathering at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30.—The adjourned meeting of the National Military Convention met here at Armory Hall this noon, and was called to order by Gen. C. W. Squires, of St. Louis. A letter was read from Gen. E. H. Barney, President of the Convention, expressing regrets that he could not be present. Maj. Overstolts then delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Gen. Hunt, of Ohio. Gen. Denver, of Ohio, was elected President, and Gen. Alexander, of lows, Secretary. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, when the Convention adjourned.

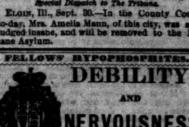
The members of the Convention were taken to the Fair-Grounds this afternoon, where they were hanqueted by the Fair Association. (Gen. Denver prasided on the occasion, and speeches very strongly in favor of organizing the militia of the whole country in a uniform manner and in accordance with one plan were made by Gen. Maury, of Virginia, Gen. Lee, of Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. Thompson, of allinois, Gen. Brackman, of Missachusetts, Gen. Alexander, of Louisians, and others.

G. B. Allen, President, and other officers and ex-officers of the Fair Association were also present, and participated in the proceedings.

After the feast was finished, the whole party repaired to the military camp in the western part of the grounds, where the Chickassaw Guards of Memphis, Harrie's Guards of Dayton, and several companies of the First Regiment National Guards. A parade and review then proceeded, Gen. Beauregard being the reviewing officer. The troops presented a very fine appearance in their brilliant uniform, and their performances were so creditable as to cheft the annountment of all present. So far only about forty delegates to the Convention have arrived, but nearly, 100 more will be here to-morrow morning.

The State Geological Bureau has been pended, but the Agricultural Bureau has sustained with \$14.200 per annum.

The Moffatt-Register bill died a na



The New Favorite

SUN-CURED Pipe or Cigarette.

## A WONDERFUL STORY.

Enormous Mineral Wealth in the Sierra Mojadas, Mexico.

Bills of Gold and a Mountain of Silver
—Untold Millions of Ores and Dust in Sight.

Why the Hines are Set Worked... The Owner of the and an American, Who Has Hot Been Meard From for Over Twelve Years. nosie na vealist

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO & ALITON RAILEOAD, NEAR BRIGHTON, Ill., Sept. 20.—Following is an extract from a letter written to me by my old friend, Charles S. Williams, Esq., formerly of Peoria, but now of Merko, and dated the Ed day of September, in the City of Matamoras, Mexico. Respectfully,

WILLIAM T. HUBBARD,

Of Quincy, Ill.

THE SIERRA MOJADAS. re Mojadas. The secounts canno exaggerated, since the imagination cannot be exaggerated, since the imagination cannot be exaggerated a vast quantity of gold and liver hoarded by Nature in one rugged mounts-range. The tallest stories would not be bullous in this case. I have been there, and I have whereof I affirm. You know I have been ething of a traveler; that I have seen the es of California, Australia, and among the I Mountains,—for, during my wanderings, I

old millions of the yellow ores and dust sight; how much there may be hidden in eart of the mountains only He who created

I may as well tell it to you. Brien, then, the records show that a certain tract of land, calling in its metes and bounds for certain established lines and landmarks, was granted by the Government to one Manuel Sandoval by the Mexican Government, in consideration of some services which he had performed in behalf of the Republic. This grant was made in 1886. The property was accurately described in the autrer, and there is no doubt that the Mojada mines are on the land. But now comes

THE STRANGEST PART OF THE RELATION.

mines are on the land. But now comes
THE STRANGEST PART OF THE RELATION.
It was shout the year 1839-561, perhaps 1861-762,
that a voung American made his appearance in
San Felipe. San Luis Potosi, and made frequent
accursions into the wildest and most impenetrable recesses of those rugged regions. He
elsimed to be a botanical student; but an old
Otomi Indian, still living in San Felipe, and
acted as guide for the American on many occasions, relates that he was always looking
among the rocks, and picking up sand and pebbles. For a time he disappeared, and it was
learned that he went to San Luis Potosi, ascertained the whereabouts of Manuel Sandoval,
and eventually purchased from him his mountain-tract for the consideration of 200 Mexican
mill dollars. There is an entry in the records
found in San Luis Potosi, dated Nov. S. 1884,
stating the fact that Don Manuel Sandoval, of
Villanegras, had bargained and sold to
DON JOSE ADISON DA CUS, OF MEMPHIS,
all his right, title, and interest in a certain
grant of land from the Supreme Government,
rully described in another book, to which reference is made. The tract is antificiently designated in this record to give title under the Mexican laws. The following year, or perhaps in the
soring of 1863, as the records seem to show, this
same Jose Adison Da Cus appears again at San
Pelipe, and the tract of land and the record of
grant are accurately described and duly recorded. Who this Jose Adison Da Cus is, no one
in Mexico seems to know. He disappeared
more than twelve years ago, and has not appeared the re since. If he is alive, and bis ownership established, he is certainly the richest
man on the planet.

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Public Debt.

To the Relator of The Tribuna.

Dallas Centres, Ia., Sept. 27.—Will you please let us know in your next issue what the national debt was in 1857 and what it is to-day, or in 1879!

J. B. S.

[The public debt of the United States on July 1, 4867, was, less cash in the Treasury, \$2,508,-151,211. On the first of July, 1879, it was, less cash in the Treasury, \$1,908,414,908.

Judge Barnum Not a Criminal Lawyer.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—In your issue of to-day CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—In your issue of to-day you do a crievous wrong to the Hon. William H. Barnum, Judge of the Circuit Court, now presiding in the Criminal Court, in saying that the deplorable result of Friedberg possibly escaping punishment altogether "will be due to the strong prejudices of a criminal lawyer on the base of the education, habits of thought, and peculiar legal practice in the defense of criminals."

Assistance of him until some years later, when I heard of him in the Far Weat, residing among the Indians, and acting as their friend and adviser; he has made himself familiar with their history and the outrages that have been perpetrated upon them. He is now known as the pioneer in the cause of the wronged red man, as Benjamin Lundy was as the pioneer in the cause of the enslaved black man.

May the day of the triumph of his cause come even more speedily than came to the world the cause for which Lundy spent his days. He has traveled over the country, and has spent years with the Indians among their tribes and at Washington, vainly endeavoring to get justice done them. Near the close of the War he had an interview with President Lincoin upon the subject of the wrongs inflicted upon the Indians, and Mr. Lincoin gave him this note:

"My ared friend, I have heard your statement, and have thought much, but said little, but I assure you that as soon as the business of this War is settled, the Indians shall have my first attention; and I will not rest until they ahall have justice, with which both you and they will be eatisfied."

This note was written but a few months before his assanination, and no President has yet tollowed him who could not rest until they had seen that justice was done the Indians. Let us all do what we can to aid Father Beeson, my "aged friend," and securing justice, protection, and satisfaction to the Aborigines.

Z. RASTMAN.

The Case of Barclay J. Smith.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—As your extensively circulated paper contained in July last local and perhaps other paragraphs characterizing Barclay J. Smith, of Helena, Mont., and formerly of Newtown, Pa., as a criminal, will you do him and his friends the justice to publish the following clear evidence in the case: The animus of the prosecution seems to have been the desire of a detective to make a trip to Helena, and perhaps to obtain a handsome amount of blackmail, as while in Montana he offered to stop all prosecution for a considerable sum of money, and finally for the simple indorsement of B. J. Smith upon a note to be given for a barrel of whisky, with which the officer desired to open a liquor-saloon. These offers being declined, a requisition was used that had been obtained from the Gayernor of Pennsylvania upon an affidavit made by this detective, and without personal knowledge of the statements made. Smith was taken back to Newtown by the detective, who then decamped before the trial.

\*\*Ensisten\*\* (Fa.) Enterprise, Aug. 2.

Enstown (Pa.) Enterprise, Ang. 8.

Thursday, the 7th, was the day fixed for the further bearing of the case of the prosecution of Barclay J. Smith, for alleged embezziement of the funds of the Newtown Banking Company, of which institution he was President. The hearing was to take place before-John B. Pugh, Esc., at his office, in Doylestown, at 10 o'clock. There was a very large number in attendance, and the place of hearing was changed to the court-room in the Court-House. Smith was present with his attorneys, Mesers. Lear. James, and Ross & James. Assisting Mr. Shellenberger, Prosecutine-Attorney, were Mesers. Beans, Yerkes, and West. Mr. West arose and stated that the evidence submitted had been examined, and as there did not appear to be sufficient to convict Mr. Smith, they would ask that he be discharged. Mr. Yerkes then stated that the affidavit charging the embezziement had been made by Lewis B. Scott and Michael Satterthwaite. That Scott was absent from the State, and that Satterthwaite had no evidence of his own knowledge of the guilt of Smith, but had made the depositions on the assertions of Scott.

los or faise, put him under bonds to keep the peace, and then sent him word that if he would let them alone in their unlawful doings they would let him alone who had undertaken to bring them to justice! The picture of the old gentleman struck dumb with amazement at the effrontery of the rascals reminded an onlooker of a well-known scene in Pickwick.

Now, for any such shortcomings of the law, or defective sense of obligation or propriety on the part of citizens, there is found in mostell older—and, may it be said, more civilized—communities a sufficient remedy in the restraints of public opinion. Neighbor cannot with impunity do wrong to neighbor there.

In the old civilizations, gentlemen of vulture and lessure, of family, wealth, and position, are numerous and influential enough to give a high tone to the general sentiment. Men, and even women, must behave themselves in their relations as neighbors; and such acts as we have here described, or the lying and slandering which are so common among as, could not be committed without danger, without social ostracism, perhaps expolsion from the community. A regard for what is honorable as well as just, and a respect for, and practice of, the minor morals, descend like dew from the upper down to the lower planes of life, so that the humblest mechanic on the Continent would be sahamed of that habitual diaregard of the golden rule which is almost the boast of our people in the insolence of their unchecked lawlesness, Every observant traveler who has lived long in both worlds must have been struck with this unfaitering difference.

For the said deficiency of our people in these capital respects there are obvious causes which need not be further suggested. But the greater the deficiency, the more earnest and united should be our efforts to rectify it. Intensity of greed, unscrupulousness as to means, the long practice of those extreme selfish maxims which are governing principles among most successful men of business,—these indeed are habits not favorable to the cultivati

Billy Arlington Robbed. Billy Arlington Robbed.

Denser Trinane, Sept. 25.

The well-known ex-minstrel, Billy Arlington, now on a lecture tour through the West, had the misfortune to be robbed last Sunday evening, while taking a stroll in the subarbs of South Pueblo. The facts of the case are these: Mr. Arlington was unconcervedly walking slong, about 7 p. m., when he was approached by a man who politely inquired the time. Unthinkingly Mr. Arlington pulled out his watch, when his arms were grasped from behind by a second party. He struggled manfully, but was finally overpowered, when the robbers relieved him of his watch and \$724.80. The man who had garroted him proposed to "fix" Mr. Arlington should be conducted across the bridge and then allowed to 20 free, providing he said nothing about it. The man who had proposed the "fixing" of Mr. A said, "You squeal and I'll fix you." On his arrival at the hotel, Mr. A quietly confided in the well-known detective. Dr. G. W. Cole, who at once commenced to work up the case, and anopily succeeded in ferreting out the secondrels. One of them is a well-known "crook," and the other, atrange to say, belongs to one of our first Jamilies. Detective Cole explained this fact to Mr. Arlington, who, with his well-known generosity, refused to prosecute, as it would cause a most worthy family much grief for this unaccountable act of their wayward son. We are pleased to learn that the principal part of the money was recovered, also the watch and chain. Much credit reflects on the energy of Detective Cole.

POPULATION-ESTIMATES.

Wonderful Multiplication of Yankees.

Prodigious Population-Prognostications of the London "Times."

Some statistics relating to the population of the United States of North America, which are printed in another column, deserve attentive consideration. They enable the reader to form a fairly accurate notion of what to expect when the census is taken there in June, 1850. They exhibit a picture of progress which cannot fail to gladden the patriotic hearts of sanguing citizens of the North American Republic. In 1775, when John Wilkes was advocating citizens of the North American Republic. In 1775, when John Wilkes was advocating the claims of the colonists to be independent of the mother country, he told the House of Commons that the Americans were a pious people: "With much ardour and success they follow the first command of Heaven, 'Be faithful and multiply.'" He argued, therefore, that a people which increased so rapidly in numbers could never be subdued. Franklin repeatedly urged the same fact in support of the same conclusion. Nowsdays, this numerical argument is advanced in order to show that the independent citizens of the Republic must soon outnumber the inhabitants of the largest European States, and that the New World will counterbalance the Old in all the elements which render a nation powerful and great. Though the increase is incontestable, yet the conditions under which thas taken place are not those upon which Wilkes and Franklin laid so much stress. On the contrary, it is still a matter of controversy whether the English read is now, or is likely to contrary, it is still a matter of controversy whether the English race is now, or is likely to become, as prolifie on the Continent of North America as in the British Isles. For practica whether substitute of the continent of North America as in the British Isles. For practical purposes it is unimportant at present whether there is the same check to the increase of the population of New England as there is to that of France. The smallness of the French birthrate is the reason why the growth of the population in France does not keep pace with that of more fruitful countries. But the United States show a steady growth in population despite the allegation that the birthrate among the descendants of the carliest settlers falls below what it is among the English race elsewhere. No adequate data have yet been supplied for settling this question. The climate is more varied in that vast country than in any corresponding region of equal area; the conditions of life differ as materially throughout the North American Continent as they do throughout all Europe; hence what may be true of one locality is not applicable to another. The expectation of life in the United States depends on whether the place of abode be in the South or East, North or West. Consumption is the seourge of New England; yellow-fever is the plague of the South; ague and rheumatism shorten life or render it a grievous burden in the Western States. The New-Englander may either avert or else find a remedy for consumption by wintering in Florids; the planter of Louisians can excaos yellow-fever by spending the summer in Wisconsin; the martyr to ague and rheumatism may obtain alleriation of his fills by inhabiting some favored spots on the elevated plateau in the heart of the continent. It is not improbable that any falling off in the birth-rate in one part of the continent may be the result of causes as special and local as those which determine the ratio of salubrity there; that the diminution in one place may be fully compensated by the excess in another; and that the general average may be equal to what it is in this country.

While the auttability of the New World as a nursery for our race is still a subject for speculation, the rapid the strong proprieties of a crimmial lawyer control and the production of the Euclidean of the strong profession of the strong process and dear are insight them much there may be hadden in the strong process. The strong process are in the strong process and the strong proces

orator on the 4th of July, 1880, might have been justified in announcing to admiring hearers that their fellow-countrymen numbered 55,000,000.

In reviewing the stages of the progress, it must be noted that, in the earlier days of the Republic, another cause than the natural rate of increase or the artificial sid of immigration contributed to add to its citizens. The extension of its boundaries—first, by the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida; second, by the annexation of texas: and, third, by the conquest of Californis—execunts for a considerable addition to the oppulation. As there is no apparent likelihod of this policy being repeated, the acquisition of Alaska not having proceed the popular measure which Mr. Seward anticipated, and the efforts to include St. Thomas and San Domingo within the territory of the Republic baving signally failed, the future increase of the population by leans and bounds is not probable. Yet even if the lowest and most moderate calculation of increase be verified, the scerular results will prove still vaster and more remarkable than those which we have set forth. Taking the rate of increase at 3 per cent, and applying it to the whole Continent, of North America, here will be 176,000.000 of people in the United States and the Dominion of Canada in 1925, representing a population of only one-seventh the density of that is England to-day. If we consider the entire American Continent and its capacity for sustaining human beings, we are confronted with figures which reasemble the extravagant calculations of an Oriental short-teller.

The stupendous estimate has been made that \$60,000,000 inhabitiant might sustain life on the American Continent and its capacity for sustaining human beings, we are confronted with figures which we such comprehend the sangular several times greater than the present sustaining human beings, we are confronted with figures being several times from the configuration of the torsus of the form the configuration of the configuration of the form of the configura

most exacting among them might desire. We witness their progress with satisfaction. As the widen the circle of their nationality, the at the same time enlarge the bounds of our common race and of our mother tongue. M. de Candolle, the French statistician, estimates that a century hence English will be the speech of eight hundred and sixty million persons, German of one hundred and twenty-four millions, and French of sixty-nine millions. The figures are fanctiul, for it is hardly to be expected that the increase of the English-apeaking population will be maintained at the same ratio in the future as in the past. But the notion involved in the forecast is as gratifying to a citizen of the North American Republic, it is asserted that trade follows the flag. It is certain that ideas follow the language, and the increase of the English-speaking people implies the wider diffusion of the ideas of well-ordered freedom and continual improvement, which are the glory of our race and the source of the arches are the glory of our race and the source of the targets. freedom and continual improvement, which as the glory of our race and the source of its pro-perity and greatness.

# THE AFGHAN ELEPHANT.

What Shall England Do with the Unruly.
Voracious Mammai?—The Evils of Annexation—The Aiternative Policy.

Landon Speciator, Sept. 13.

The political effect of the tragedy just enacted in Cabul is scarcely as yet apprehended by all our contemporaries. It is a policy which has come clattering down under the blows of the Afghan awardsman. The year essence of Lord come clattering down under the blows of the Afghan swordsmen. The very essence of Lord Salisbury's policy in the froutier war and the Afghan negotiations was that the British Government should, through a resident Envoy, control the foreign relations of Cabul, without assuming the responsibility or incurring the expense of governing the country. This was the grand object of the Treaty of Gundamuck, grand object of the Treaty of Gundamuck,—
the pivot round which all the negotiations
turned. Yakoob Khan did not care about passes
which he knew he could not detend, and of which
we had military possession, or about hill-tribes
who only acknowledged his sovereignty when
it suited their convenience, and was ready
to give any amount of pie-crust promises about communications with Russis;
but he was asked to admit an
Envoy to his capital, and he held out for days.
He knew, as his grandfather and his father
knew and said, that the piedge was one which
he might never be able to fulfill. Convinced at

He knew, as his grandfather and his father knew and said, that the pledge was one which he might never be able to fulfill. Convinced at last that without this concession he could not stop the British march,—Lord Lytton was eager to go on,—and hungering for the offered subsidy of £60,000 a year, which, by enabling him to secure a regularly paid guard of 5,000 men, would have made him master in his espital, he at last consented; and the Ministry, wholly unaware of the governing facts,—the nopular character of the Afghan monarchy, and the histed felt by Afghans for Europeans,—thought that they had succeeded in all their ends. They had avoided a burdensome annexation, but had reduced Afghanistan, as Lord Cranbrook publicly boasted, "almost to the position of a tributary State." The Afghans would soon get accustomed to the Envoy; the Envoy would be the Ameer's paymaster; he would soon, with a little luck and audacity, develop into a Resident; and Great Britain would, as against Russia,—and especially in the event of a war rendering it expedient to attack Russia in Asia,—be mistress of Afghanistap. This was the real end and object of the third Afghan war, the object which the Ministry and the newspapers thought was attained when a member of the mission wrote to the Times that glowing description of the reception of the Envoy which appeared in the issue of Aug. 30 as an independent testimony to our complete success. This cheap policy has failed. the Times that glowing description of the reception of the Envoy which appeared in the issue of Aug. 30 as an independent testimony to our complete success. This cheap policy has failed, and, if the objects of that policy are still to be pursued on the lines laid down, the Government must encounter the needful expense in money, in English lives, and in governing enercy. It must, in fact, annex.

We need not say that we regard such a project almost with horror. Such a burden as the Dourance Empire would be beyond the strength even of Great Britsin, if not in money, then in men; would compel a recasting of our military system; and would make the safety of our rule amidst the sterile deserts of Central Asia the main object of British foreign politics. Any Central-Asian Moollah who could preach could at any moment paralyze the British Foreign Office as completely as Cetywayo did; while Russia could, at any moment and almost without exertion, draw the whole British army to a uneless and inglorious struggle in steppes 8,000 miles from home. It is a misery even to think of such a future that we must look, if the Treaty of Gundamuek is to be maintained.

But what is the alternative! The true alterty of Gundamuek is to be maintained.

miles from home. It is a misery even to think of such a future for this country as the soveresizinty of Aighanistan would estail, and yet it is to such a future that we must look, if the Treaty of Gundamuek is to be maintained.

But what is the alternative! The true alternative is to march on Cabul with a force powerful enough to suppress resistance, to inquire into this tragedy and execute its authors, to inflict a severe fine upon the whole city,—a fine is much more felt than a brutality like burning public monaments,—and then to repeat the precedent of 1842, and retire, either within our own proper boundaries,—the boundaries fixed by Nature to India; or, if official pride will have it so, within the line now called the scientific frontier. We can reduce the hills to order for a few millions and a few scores of good officers, and no doubt the work is in itself a phillanthropic one. That is the true course, the only course the abler Indian statesmen will recommend; but if that is too bold for this Government, if they cannot be content with the old position, if they must pose before the electors as having accomplished something great, and must deliver a defiance to Russia and the world, there is a strong and comparatively sensible course to be taken which will meet all their necessities. If they cannot afford to retire, and are reasonable enough to be airald to annex, let them march on Cabul, punish the murderers of the British Envoy to the extent of their power, and then, either by treaty, or, if no treaty can be obtained, by proclamation, declare that they will mot force an Envoy on an unwilling people; that they abundon Cabul to its fate, unless threatened by a European invader; but that, in punishment of the outrage sustained and as a permanent material guarantee for their frontiers they such a fortress, led by the broad, fertile valley, and reinforced by a railway connecting it with Kurachee, no enemy could by possibility approach the frontier from the northwest. France might as well make a spring at Stras

To the Ester of the Oincinnait Enquirer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—I have just witnessed a private exhibition of a wonderful machine and have obtained permission of the parties most interested to give the Enquirer a brief account of it. My brother-in-law, who is a butcher and pork-packer of this city, to-day killed seven hogs, weighing from 100 pounds to 350 pounds, to test a hog-scraping machine just patented by Mr. Stephen Collins, who is a brother of Mr. D. C. Collins, of the Northern Bank of Covington, Ky. I had seen corn taken clean from the cobby machinery, but never before had I ever seen the hair and bristles taken from a hog by machinery. I am not permitted to describe the machine in detail, but I can say that the working of it was simply marvelous. A hog was killed, placed in the machine, and almost the same instant it came out alick as a whistle, with the exception of a few odd hairs on the legs and head. The seen hogs were passed through the machine in fifty-seem seconds, and the entire body of each annual was as clean as could be desired. This was the initial test of the machine. It is so constructed as to clean any sized hog, and in the test made to-day animals were selected with a view to test its application to different sizes. I should think from what I have witnessed of its working that with a few improvements which are contemplated it will have a capacity of 6,000 hogs in ten hours. My brother-in-law is enthusiastic over the wonders already performed by the machine, and says it will certainly save the labor of twenty men for every 2,000 hogs cleaned. It is very simple, and not at all liable to get out of repair. Mr. Collins, the inventor, talks of his machine as unconcernedly as if it were a mere bagatelle instead of a princely fortune. As soon as it is perfected he says he will give a test exhibition of it in Chainnait. I reside in Bracken County, Kentucky. Lew Norrais.

Secretary Sherman percents other way is altogether more effective, other accounts less objectionable than an to formally redeem all legal tenders the presented at either of many minor point occur to every practical man that the effort would expose the Treasury to so of being artiscially discredited. It is possible to the present of th

now adopted, and urged him to begin paying out his gold for the ordinary expenses of the Government. It was objected then by some overwise persons that this would be a violation of law; but the law has not been changed, and the measure was clearly lawful then, as it is now. The real objection, then, was that the step would be construed as contraction, and it would have had that effect it the market was prepared to take and hoard away many millions of gold, and to lose many millions of sotes, before recognizing the equality in value of the gold and the notes. Events have since proved that no considerable amount of legal-tenders could thus have been taken from the circulation; for, since resumption has made gold easy to get, about as large an amount of gold has been deposited for notes as has been drawn out by redemption of notes. The Treasury commences gold payments now with a demonstrated certainty that the country will try to retain in its uses as large a rotame of notes as it now has, unless the habits of bankers, business-men, and other individuals can be materially changed. As matters stand, the gold seems certain to go back into the Treasury as fast as it comes out.

During the month of September thus far the amount of legal-tenders presented for redemption at the Treasury has been only \$483,30. But the amount of gold deposited at the Treasury in exchange for legal-tenders has been \$2,867,410. In effect, the market has thrust into the Treasury, by direct redemption, \$2,500,000 in gold in excess of all gold drawn out in order to get more notes for use. This is not all. The coin balance at the Treasury here has increased during the month \$7,000,000. It is true that the gold thus thrust into the Treasury and provide the proposed of the proposed of the provide of the provide of the country, and within reach in case of any emergency, a large permanent reserve of coin in the hands of the people, and it would be better if there were po notes in use of smaller denominations. It is a matter of some interest, theref

akimbo.

"Be you one o' ther the publice?" he inquired.

"I be," answered the bigg coat sententiously.

"You're pooty well posted, bout things in general, I spect."

The officer admitted he did know a thing or two. The stranger looked are the more gratified.

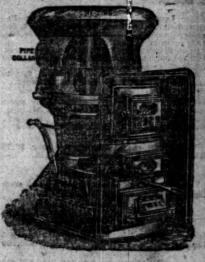
fed.

"I've kem deown t' York, 'ssid he: "t' have an all-fired, bustin' time. We't I want's a little recreashun, see! I don't car' 'bout stumblin' 'gin a perfeshunal fistist, but Fd jest like t' buy a slice of a neat little row, whar' a feller kin gours and bite some and ain't tied down by enny custod rules. Thar' ain't no rat-pits nor dog-fittle places 'bout yer', is thar', whar' a little diffikilty could be riz!"

The officer told him that he had better get an almanae or indicator, but said that he thought

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